United Nations A/ES-10/375–S/2007/1

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 2 January 2007 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On 26 December 2006, the Government of Israel announced its plans to construct a new illegal settlement in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, namely in the Jordan Valley of the West Bank. The announcement of this unlawful plan is particularly alarming because it is indicative of the occupying Power's continued disdain for international law and the will of the international community. Moreover, Israel's continued colonization of Palestinian land and settler colonialism is also further destroying the vision of two States living side by side in peace and security, based on the 1967 borders.

The recent approval of the new illegal settlement by the occupying Power intends to house 30 families that originally inhabited the illegal settlement of Gush Katif in the Gaza Strip prior to Israel's unilateral exit from the Gaza Strip in 2005. This is clearly part of the occupying Power's revolving door policy vis-à-vis the illegal settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. In other words, the removal of illegal settlers, such as in the Gaza Strip, has transpired in their relocation to other illegal settlements in the West Bank. This is the same as when an illegal outpost is vacated in one place and the authorization of the expansion of another illegal settlement occurs elsewhere.

In his last meeting with President Mahmoud Abbas, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert announced his commitment not to undertake any unilateral action that would predetermine the final status negotiations. During the same meeting, he announced a series of promises, including the release of Palestinian detainees before the Holy Eid festivities as well as the lifting of some of the over 500 Israeli checkpoints suffocating the West Bank and isolating its villages, cities, and refugee camps from one another. These promises are yet to be fulfilled and some, like the release of Palestinian detainees, have been reversed. More alarming, the announcement of the construction plan of yet another illegal settlement in the West Bank deals a severe blow to any hope for resumed talks and puts into question the

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true intentions of Israel, the occupying Power, as well as its degree of commitment towards peace.

It is important to recall that such Israeli settlement policies and practices are being carried out in flagrant and grave violation of international law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention. This fact was confirmed by the International Court of Justice in its Advisory Opinion of 9 July 2004, which determined, inter alia, that the Israeli settlements have been established in breach of international law. Indeed, article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention — the applicability of which has been reaffirmed by the Security Council and by the International Court of Justice as well — unambiguously stipulates that "The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population in to the territory it occupies". Moreover, article 85 (4) of Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions regards the transfer by the occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory that it occupies as a grave breach, and article 8 (b) (viii) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court considers it to be a war crime.

Furthermore, this announcement is in complete defiance of the Road Map for peace, which was endorsed by Security Council resolution 1515 (2003) as well as other Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 465 (1980). Hence, the obligations of the United Nations and the Security Council are clear. The construction of this planned illegal settlement, due to start in the coming two weeks, must be condemned and halted. Moreover, the international community must reiterate its call upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide by all of its legal obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and must act decisively in case of continued non-compliance.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 83
Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 3 January 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter from Vojislav Koštunica, Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia, addressed to you (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex to all Member States as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Pavle **Jevremović**
Permanent Representative

07-20334 (E) 100107

Annex to the letter dated 3 January 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the people and the Government of the Republic of Serbia, I should like to congratulate you wholeheartedly on your election as the new Secretary-General of the United Nations and wish you every success in performing the high and responsible duties that you have just assumed.

I am convinced that at the helm of the United Nations you will enjoy the support of all the Member States of the world Organization in your efforts to achieve its ultimate goal — the maintenance of peace and international order — which directly depends on the observance of the Charter of the United Nations. You can rest assured that the Republic of Serbia will make its full contribution and provide every kind of support to achieve the fundamental objectives that all the freedom-loving and democratic States in the world are committed to.

My country is a free, democratic European State where all democratic values and human and minority rights are respected and where the highest European standards are upheld and implemented. I wish to emphasize in particular that the Republic of Serbia abides unreservedly by all the fundamental United Nations instruments, and its Charter in particular, that it is committed to the basic tenets of international law and to the binding instruments of OSCE, such as the Helsinki Final Act, and, of course, that it is in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) concerning the southern Serbian province of Kosovo and Metohija.

You are aware that Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) explicitly reaffirmed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Serbia, stipulating that the province of Kosovo and Metohija should be ensured substantial autonomy within the State of Serbia. Given that more than a year ago the talks on the province's future status started under the auspices of the Security Council, I would like to take this opportunity to briefly inform you of the principled position and arguments of the Government of the Republic of Serbia regarding this issue.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia underscores its full willingness to have the highest level of autonomy ensured for the province of Kosovo and Metohija, based on European practices in democratic States. It is of particular importance to note that such a solution emanates directly from the Charter of the United Nations and is in full harmony with it. At the same time, it is not in violation but in full conformity with the principles of international law on which the present-day international order is based. In other words, we stand ready to talk with the representatives of the Albanian national minority living in Kosovo and Metohija on any model of autonomy in practice in Europe today. The Republic of Serbia is committed and willing to achieve a negotiated agreement on a European model of autonomy for the province of Kosovo and Metohija.

I wish to assure you that the Government of the Republic of Serbia has been demonstrating its full resolve and determination, in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations, to reach a compromise and fair solution, based on an appropriate autonomous status for the province of Kosovo and Metohija, within the State of Serbia. On the other hand, it is clear that the national minorities, including the Albanian minority in Serbia, should not break away a part of the territory of sovereign States in order to form new independent ones. Such a project of the

Albanian separatists undermines the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and violates the basic tenets of international law which represent the cornerstone of the entire international order. Needless to say, any re-charting of borders among States invariably and seriously brings into question stability and peace in the region.

Having in mind that under the Charter of the United Nations all internationally recognized States and United Nations Member States are guaranteed the inviolability of their State borders and sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Government of the Republic of Serbia is hereby requesting explicitly that the principles of the Charter be fully applied to the Republic of Serbia. I am convinced that it remains beyond doubt that it is unacceptable, impermissible and impossible to redraw the Republic of Serbia's internationally recognized borders against its will and to create in 15 per cent of its territory, in addition to the existing one, another Albanian State.

These are the reasons why the Government of the Republic of Serbia is today addressing a request to the United Nations to ensure full protection for Serbia's State borders and to support their inviolability, as well as Serbia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Charter of the United Nations protects the rights and integrity of internationally recognized States in the same way as the Constitution of a democratic State protects the integrity of each and every citizen. Essentially, the value of the Charter is that it is universally applied to all States without exception, and by virtue of this simple principle it has to be applied to the Republic of Serbia as well.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia considers that the talks on the resolution of the autonomous status of the province of Kosovo and Metohija have not so far produced any concrete and welcome results. The very fact that to date only a single meeting between the top-level representatives of the authorities from Belgrade and the representatives of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija has taken place clearly indicates that an additional effort is called for and that new energy needs to be generated in order to make headway bringing us closer to an appropriate settlement. The Government of the Republic of Serbia deems it necessary and expects that in the period ahead serious talks will be arranged to determine the future level and form of autonomy for the province of Kosovo and Metohija within the State of the Republic of Serbia. In these talks, the Government and all the representatives of the Republic of Serbia are quite ready to assume their share of responsibility to identify a durable, sustainable and fair compromise solution based on the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

My country, its political representatives and I personally will remain at your disposal to provide any kind of support in the endeavours to achieve the settlement on the autonomy of the province of Kosovo and Metohija based on a sound negotiation process, with the prospect of reaching a just settlement for the benefit and welfare of all the citizens of Serbia and the entire region of South-Eastern Europe.

(*Signed*) Vojislav Koštunica
Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 4 January 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of the number of Israeli violations committed during the month of December 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly under agenda item 13, The situation in the Middle East, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-20250 (E) 050107 050107

Annex to the identical letters dated 4 January 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing the number of Israeli violations committed during the month of December 2006

Air violations				*Sea violations*	*Land violations*			*Total violations*	*Total violations in previous month*
					Military acts of aggression	*Field violations*	*Ricochets*		
Military jet	Reconnaissance	Helicopter	**Total**	Crossing of territorial waters, artillery fire and shooting of flares and fire-bombs over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important centres, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfires, shooting of flares, dropping of military missiles, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and displaying of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory		
16	42		**58**	12	1	5	6	**82**	**96**

United Nations S/2007/4

Security Council

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4 January 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 3 January 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Please allow me to make a few comments on the special report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2006/992) of 15 December 2006. Before I provide the comments of my Government on several of its contents, let me take this opportunity to further elaborate on the appointment of the Acting Special Representative for the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and set the record straight.

Paragraph 11 of the report states that "On 1 November, the Eritrean authorities informed the United Nations that Eritrea did not recognize the appointment of Azouz Ennifar as Acting Special Representative, even though Mr. Ennifar had been appointed in that capacity since 11 August 2006". The report gives the impression that 1 November was the only time Eritrea made its views known to the United Nations. On 5 July 2006, I met with the officials of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to communicate Eritrea's concerns. The same issue was taken up with the higher officials of UNMEE in Asmara on 29 August 2006 at the office of Ambassador Girma Asmerom, Director-General responsible for international organizations and the Americas. Another follow-up meeting was held on 28 September 2006 between Assistant Secretary-General Hédi Annabi, Ambassador Girma Asmerom and myself at United Nations Headquarters.

On 1 November, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs put forward a démarche so that the issue would be solved without causing any unnecessary embarrassment to any party. Even after the démarche from Eritrea was delivered, contacts between the two sides continued, including bilateral meetings with Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Having clarified the views of my Government on the appointment of the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General, let me now turn to other issues on the same report. The Secretary-General, in several paragraphs of section II of his report, warned that the movements of the Eritrean Defense Forces into the Temporary Security Zone could seriously jeopardize the peace process, with serious consequences for the whole region. Since this issue was addressed in my letter of 23 October 2006 to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/840), I request that the letter be read in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-General to get a better perspective of my Government's response and its commitment to provide basic social services and the needed security for its people in the border areas that have long been denied the enjoyment of many of their basic rights, including the right to development.

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The deliberate and wilful violations of international law by the Government of Ethiopia is the most serious and persistent problem facing the peoples of Eritrea and Ethiopia, and this is what constitutes a major breach to the Algiers Peace Agreements. In this regard, the report fails to put the issues it raised into the proper perspective vis-à-vis the real obstacles imposed by Ethiopia to the peace process.

Paragraph 14 of the report also states that "the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) was denied access by the parties to the border areas to erect boundary pillars on the ground". In paragraph 32, the same report states that the restrictions imposed on UNMEE by Eritrea have affected the Boundary Commission's work on the ground. This is a totally wrong assessment of the situation. All the impediments created by Ethiopia to the work of the Boundary Commission are listed in the report of EEBC attached to the report of the Secretary-General. Eritrea has always provided full access to the Boundary Commission's work on the ground. The report should have specified that the work of the Boundary Commission was interrupted on the ground and its field offices closed when Ethiopia prevented the Boundary Commission from fulfilling its legal mandate in accordance with the Algiers Agreements.

Paragraph 36 of the report further mentions "the imposition of a long and deliberately humiliating list of restrictions by Eritrea on the operations of UNMEE". Eritrea wishes to reiterate that its actions and measures with respect to the operations of UNMEE are not intended to humiliate the men and women wearing blue helmets. However, Eritrea will exercise its rights whenever some irresponsible members of the peacekeeping mission are found to be involved in activities outside their mandate. It will equally exercise its rights whenever its security system is being jeopardized by activities that it deems to be inconsistent with the mandate of UNMEE.

Finally, I wish to draw your attention to paragraph 33 of the report, which states that "despite the engagement and efforts of the international community, the parties have demonstrated no political will for compromise". The Secretary-General's expectation for a political will to compromise is not consistent with the provisions of the Algiers Peace Agreements. The report should have stressed the supremacy of the rule of law and the importance of adhering fully to the terms and conditions of the Algiers Peace Agreements in order to ensure its full implementation. Eritrea has not only remained fully committed to the agreements it has signed but has also rightfully objected to subjecting a legal verdict to diplomat c initiatives that sought to erode the final and binding decision of the Boundary Commission. It has also objected to initiatives that tried to undermine the authority of the Boundary Commission.

Eritrea wishes to reiterate that it remains committed to the delimitation/demarcation process established in article 4 of the Algiers Agreements, and to the boundary award announced by the Commission on 13 April 2002.

I would be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Araya **Desta**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/ES-10/376–S/2007/5

General Assembly
Security Council

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4 January 2007

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 4 January 2007 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Today, 4 January 2007, Israeli occupying forces raided the West Bank city of Ramallah, and killed four Palestinians and injured more than 25 others, including a journalist, five of them critically. Israeli occupying forces, using armoured vehicles and bulldozers, and under the cover of helicopter gunships, blocked off streets near Ramallah's Al-Manara square, slamming aside parked cars and causing havoc and extensive damage to several commercial and residential buildings. Israeli occupying forces, using 12 armoured vehicles, also raided today the town of Al-Doha near Bethlehem, searching several houses. They shot and severely injured 19-year-old Mohammad Mountasser Abu Zaid before arresting him and taking him to an unknown destination.

During the past few days, Israeli occupying forces continued their military incursions and raids into several West Bank cities and towns, arresting several Palestinians. Three Palestinian fishermen were also abducted by Israeli marines across the shores of Rafah as they were fishing. Their whereabouts are unknown to date.

Israel, the occupying Power, persists in its lethal and unlawful campaign of military aggression and State terror against the defenceless Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. Innocent Palestinian civilians, including children, continue to be killed and vast physical destruction continues to be caused by the Israeli occupying forces, which continue to launch assaults and raids in densely populated areas.

The inability of the international community to act to bring a halt to these serious violations and grave breaches of international law being committed by the occupying Power has undoubtedly had serious ramifications in terms of the continuation of this conflict for it has allowed Israel to continue to act with impunity and with flagrant disrespect for the law. The international community cannot continue to stand idly by while Israel, the occupying Power, continues to

07-20282 (E) 050107

commit grave violations of international law, including international humanitarian law. The international community, particularly the Security Council, must uphold its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security and is thus duty bound to stand up to such Israeli policies and practices and take the necessary measures to bring them to an immediate end, in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, which it is bound to respect and uphold.

The international community must demand that Israel, the occupying Power, cease its military aggressions and violations against the Palestinian people and comply with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law. In this regard, it is necessary to recall that the occupying Power has clear duties and obligations.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 273 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 2 January 2007 (A/ES-10/375-S/2007/1), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Accordingly, in follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, I regret to inform you that, since our last letter to you, at least four more Palestinian civilians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since 28 September 2000 to 4,448. The names of the martyrs that have been identified are listed in the annex to the present letter (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Annex to the identical letters dated 4 January 2007 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem
(Thursday, 4 January 2007)

1. Khalil Mustafa Al-Badawi
2. Youssef Abdel Qader
3. Alaa' Fouad Hamran
4. Jamal Jameel

United Nations S/2007/6

Security Council

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8 January 2007

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Note by the President of the Security Council

Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, it has been agreed that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, initially established on 1 March 2002 (see S/2002/207) for a period of one year, will continue its work until 31 December 2007.

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United Nations S/2007/7

Security Council

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9 January 2007

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Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to the Security Council's presidential statement of 1 December 2006 (S/PRST/2006/49). The statement welcomed the signing on 21 November 2006 of a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Nepal and welcomed and expressed support for my intention to send a technical assessment mission to Nepal, with a view to proposing a fully developed concept of operations, including a United Nations political mission to deliver the assistance requested by the Nepalese parties to the peace process, and to dispatch an advance deployment of essential personnel of up to 35 monitors and 25 electoral personnel. The Council expressed its readiness to consider my formal proposals as soon as the technical assessment mission was complete.

2. In addition to giving a brief historical background on the situation leading up to the request of the Government for United Nations assistance and covering the latest developments since the Security Council made its statement on 1 December, the present report presents recommendations on the future role of the United Nations in support of Nepal's peace process. The report draws on the findings of the assessment mission led by my Personal Representative, Ian Martin, from 9 to 17 December 2006. I have also drawn on the findings of my Personal Representative and his team preceding the assessment mission, the work of the United Nations country team, and previous short missions.

3. The proposals in the report respond to the requests transmitted in separate letters dated 9 August 2006 by Girija Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, and Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda), Chairman of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), or CPN(M) (S/2006/920, annexes I and II) as well as the 16 November 2006 letter from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal, K. P. Sharma Oli, reiterating the request for United Nations assistance (S/2006/920, annex III).

II. Background

4. Since 1990, Nepal has undergone considerable turbulence in its attempt to embrace more open political and economic systems. Despite achieving democratic rule in April 1990 in the wake of a "people's Movement", the country soon faced

07-20185 (E) 090107

internal armed conflict after CPN(M) launched an insurgency in 1996. While in its early stages this conflict was largely confined to the mid-western regions, it steadily gained momentum, and the response of the security services further alienated substantial sections of the population. Both the Maoist insurgents and the security forces committed serious violations of international humanitarian law. Many of the victims were civilians targeted by the armed actors or caught up in indiscriminate violence. The estimates of those who disappeared during the decade of armed conflict broadly range from 1,000 to 5,000 people. Tens of thousands were displaced as a result of the war and sexual violence was common. The conflict was also characterized by consistent patterns of impunity for serious human rights abuses. Numerous minors, including girls, were involved in the conflict as Maoist army combatants, while the armies of both sides utilized minors as messengers, sentinels, informers, cooks and in other support functions, including paramilitary activities. The conflict also increased women's visibility. Many women and girls joined the Maoist army, making up an estimated 40 per cent of combatants. In villages and across civil society women began to take on leadership roles; many women and girls meanwhile were made more vulnerable, subjected to displacement and sexual exploitation.

5. Nepal faced a deepening crisis of governance after the collapse of the first ceasefire and peace talks between the Government of Nepal and CPN(M) in 2001 and the suspension of Parliament in 2002. In October 2002, King Gyanendra, who had acceded to the throne following the death of his brother, King Birendra, in the June 2001 palace massacre, dismissed the Prime Minister and ruled until February 2005 through a series of appointed Prime Ministers. A second ceasefire and peace talks between the Government and CPN(M) collapsed in August 2003 in an atmosphere of mutual mistrust. The casualty rates from the war rapidly soared.

6. On 1 February 2005, King Gyanendra dismissed his appointed Prime Minister and ministers and assumed executive powers while directing a harsh crackdown on mainstream democratic parties, the media and civil society. The King's assumption of sweeping and direct authority threatened to prolong and escalate the conflict while creating a risk of State collapse. At the same time, the King's policies and their failure to bring about peace united disparate political and social forces against royal rule and towards a common basis for the restoration of democracy and long-term peace.

7. In November 2005, the Seven-Party Alliance of parliamentary parties and CPN(M) signed a 12-point understanding vowing to "establish absolute democracy by ending autocratic monarchy". CPN(M) expressed its commitment to democratic norms and values including competitive multiparty politics, civil liberties, human rights, the rule of law and fundamental rights. The Seven-Party Alliance embraced the long-held main CPN(M) demand for a Constituent Assembly to determine the future form of government. Both sides expressed their desire for the United Nations to play an important role in the peace process leading to the election of a Constituent Assembly. The ground-breaking understanding, coupled with the Nepalese people's strong desire for peace and the restoration of democracy, helped establish the foundation for the emergence of a broad-based people's movement. In April 2006, mass demonstrations across the country, with strong participation by women and marginalized groups, brought an end to the King's direct rule, led to the restoration of Parliament and a mutual ceasefire, and opened the way for further negotiations between the Alliance and CPN(M).

8. On 21 November 2006, the parties signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, consolidating earlier agreements and understandings, and declared an end to the war. This historic achievement was the culmination of a year-long process of negotiation between the signatories and an expression of the widespread desire of the people of Nepal to end a conflict that had claimed more than 13,000 lives. All parties have agreed to the election of a Constituent Assembly as the foundation for a more inclusive democratic system able to address the country's persistent problems of social exclusion. However, marginalized groups, including women, have expressed concerns that the planned mixed electoral system will not ensure their adequate representation.

III. Recent political developments

9. For the last several years my predecessor has been closely engaged, primarily through the Department of Political Affairs, with key national, regional and international actors in an effort to encourage an early and peaceful resolution of the crisis through an inclusive process of national dialogue.

10. Following a formal request in July 2006 from the Government of Nepal for United Nations assistance, a pre-assessment mission led by Staffan de Mistura was dispatched to Nepal that same month. The mission helped the parties to narrow their differences on the management of arms and armed personnel and the United Nations role in it, which enabled them to address separate but identically worded letters to me on 9 August 2006 (S/2006/920, annexes I and II). The pre-assessment mission recommended the appointment of a senior United Nations political interlocutor to be based in Nepal, supported by a small team of advisers in each of the areas relating to the request for United Nations assistance. This initial political office in Nepal, established with the appointment of Ian Martin as Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in late August 2006, has been instrumental in forging a consensus between the parties on the specifics of the United Nations role in the peace process.

11. On 8 November 2006, the Seven-Party Alliance and CPN(M) reached a broad agreement which, in addition to settling key aspects of the political transition, defined the basic arrangements for the cantonment of the combatants of the Maoist army, the restriction of the Nepal Army to its barracks and the arrangements for the storage of arms and munitions during the transition period leading to the election of the Constituent Assembly, all of which would be monitored by the United Nations.

12. In his letter of 16 November 2006 (S/2006/920, annex III), the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal reiterated the two sides' request for United Nations assistance in several areas: continued human rights monitoring through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), monitoring of arms and armed personnel, electoral monitoring and assistance, and assistance in the monitoring of the ceasefire code of conduct. Discussions following the appointment of a Chief Election Commissioner in October 2006 considerably clarified the assistance required by the Election Commission.

13. With the 21 November 2006 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the parties committed themselves to finalizing and promulgating an interim constitution, forming an interim assembly and establishing an interim Government, and determining the fate of the monarchy in the first meeting of a Constituent

Assembly. The election for this new body is slated to be held by mid-June 2007. The Constituent Assembly would be charged with fundamental decisions of State restructuring. The establishment of the interim Government, in which CPN(M) would participate, was linked to the schedule for the management of arms and armies.

14. The accord also incorporated the basic arrangements for the cantonment of the combatants of the Maoist army, the restriction of the Nepal Army to its barracks and the storage of the arms and munitions of both sides. The Interim Council of Ministers was charged with taking action to democratize the Nepal Army and establishing a special committee to supervise, integrate and rehabilitate Maoist combatants. The parties also agreed to constitute a National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission, as well as a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to probe into violations of human rights and crimes against humanity in the course of the conflict.

15. Commitments to end all forms of feudalism, promote greater inclusion of marginalized groups and prepare for the socio-economic transformation of Nepal were central to the accord. The accord also called for "proportional representation of oppressed groups, regions, Madhesis, women, Dalit and other groups", although the operational details of this profound commitment were not clear.

16. In a letter dated on 22 November addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/920), my predecessor sought the Council's agreement to the dispatch of an assessment mission and the deployment of an advance group of up to 35 monitors and 25 electoral personnel to Nepal. He also informed the Council that once the consultations with the parties had progressed sufficiently and the logistical support and security requirements for a full-fledged mission had been assessed, he would propose to the Council a concept of operations for carrying out the required tasks. The Council, in its presidential statement of 1 December 2006 (S/PRST/2006/49), welcomed this proposed course.

17. On 28 November, following tripartite negotiations with the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and his advisers, the parties reached an agreement on modalities for the monitoring of arms and armies which extensively detailed the arrangements for United Nations monitoring. My Personal Representative signed this agreement as a witness on 8 December 2006.

18. While Nepal has made remarkable progress towards peace, the magnitude of the tasks ahead and the potential threats to the peace process must not be underestimated. During the conflict, normal government functions ceased across wide swathes of Nepal. Close to 70 per cent of village-level administrators were displaced. To date, the Nepal Police have only re-established some 300 out of roughly 1,300 pre-conflict stations and posts. If the Government fails to restore local government, there will be a clear lack of equal democratic space for all political forces in advance of the election. Rising crime rates linked to the prevailing security vacuum are also a serious concern, and if Nepal fails to facilitate the integration of CPN(M) combatants and others operating in paramilitary structures, many of whom are young people and children, unrest could mar the election and post-election climate.

19. All parties have committed themselves to moving forward rapidly with the Constituent Assembly election, and the operational challenges in adhering to this timetable are considerable. Given the lack of Government presence in the countryside, conducting a credible election by mid-June of 2007 will challenge the capacity of all involved. Similarly, a failure to provide basic public services to conflict-affected communities could result in dangerously unfulfilled expectations.

20. The debate over the country's political future could also swiftly exacerbate ethnic, regional, linguistic and other tensions. If Nepal fails to meaningfully include traditionally marginalized groups in the peace process and in the election, and in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly, the country will lose a crucial opportunity to harness the strength and vision of its own people and leave some of the key underlying causes of the conflict unaddressed. In addition, the exclusion of women from participation in public life, and so far from the peace process, has been almost total. The promise of 33 per cent representation for women in all decision-making structures has not been realized in existing peace process structures such as the Peace Committee and the Interim Constitution Drafting Committee. It is urgent that the Nepalese parties open the door to the role that women can and should play in the process, as reflected in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

IV. Assessment mission

21. In order to develop an integrated concept of operations for a United Nations political mission in Nepal, I dispatched a multidisciplinary assessment mission to Nepal from 9 to 17 December. The mission was led by my Personal Representative and comprised the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nepal; representatives of the Departments of Political Affairs, Peacekeeping Operations, Public Information and Safety and Security; staff of the Office of the Personal Representative; the representatives in Nepal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); and other members of the United Nations country team. The mission built upon the planning and assessment already carried out by my Personal Representative and his team and by previous short missions.

22. In order to determine how best the proposed United Nations political mission could deliver the requested assistance in support of the peace process, the mission conducted a thorough assessment of the present political, security, human rights, humanitarian, social and military situation in Nepal. In the course of the mission, my Personal Representative continued to hold consultations with Prime Minister Koirala, CPN(M) Chairman Prachanda and other political leaders, as well as with the Election Commission. The mission consulted a broad range of national and international actors in Nepal, including women's, child protection and minority groups and other civil society representatives. UNFPA led the mission's efforts to take fully into account the provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), while UNICEF led efforts to ensure that the rights and needs of children were similarly included. Members of the mission visited proposed cantonment sites and army barracks as part of their determination of the logistical requirements for monitoring. The mission also developed plans for the rapid deployment of up to 35 monitors and 25 electoral personnel as approved by the Security Council (see S/PRST/2006/49).

V. Proposed United Nations mission in Nepal

A. Mandate and focus of the mission

23. It is my considered recommendation that, on the basis of the request of the signatories of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the findings of the assessment mission, a United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) should be established with a mandate that would include the following tasks:

(a) To support the peace process in Nepal in the effective and timely implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, including in the areas requested by the parties in their letters to me of 9 August 2006, with a view to assisting the transformation of the ceasefire into a permanent, sustainable peace;

(b) To monitor the management of arms and armies of CPN(M) and the Government of Nepal, including the confinement of Maoist combatants and their arms and munitions, including improvised explosive devices, within designated Government-supported cantonment areas; to assist with the registration of combatants and their weapons; and to monitor the Nepal Army in order to ensure that it remains in its barracks, except as provided in relevant agreements, and that its weapons are not used against any side;

(c) To assist the parties in implementing their agreement on the management of arms and armies through a Joint Monitoring Coordinating Committee which, as agreed with the parties, shall be chaired by the United Nations mission;

(d) To assist in the monitoring of the ceasefire arrangements together with OHCHR, which will monitor the human rights aspects of the ceasefire arrangements;

(e) To provide support for the conduct of the election of a Constituent Assembly in a free and fair atmosphere, in consultation with the parties, through (i) the deployment of a team of technical experts to advise and assist the national electoral authorities; (ii) the provision of assistance for the coordination of other international support for the electoral process; (iii) the deployment of United Nations police advisers; and (iv) the development and implementation of confidence-building measures;

(f) To provide a small team of electoral expert monitors to review all technical aspects of the electoral process, and submit reports on the conduct of the election, while ensuring a clear division of responsibilities between the electoral technical assistance team and the team of electoral expert monitors;

(g) To execute the above tasks with special attention to the needs of women, children, and traditionally marginalized groups in the country.

24. I recommend that the mission be established for a period of 12 months, until after the implementation of the results of the 2007 Constituent Assembly election, during which regular progress reports would be submitted to the Council.

25. The United Nations mission in Nepal is expected to be a focused mission of limited duration. The main components of the mission relate to the areas of support for the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that have been requested by the parties. Core assistance to the peace process through monitoring of the management of arms and armies, monitoring of the ceasefire arrangements and support to the Constituent

Assembly election will be carried out by monitors with military experience, active military officers in civilian attire, civil affairs officers, electoral advisers and monitors and police advisers. They will be supported by political, public information, gender, social inclusion, child protection and security officers, and support components of the mission.

26. Continued human rights monitoring through OHCHR in Nepal is a core element of the request of the parties for assistance in creating a free and fair atmosphere for the Constituent Assembly election of monitoring the non-military aspects of the ceasefire arrangements. OHCHR is already well established in Nepal with its own infrastructure, funded by voluntary contributions, and is expected to continue its presence beyond the duration of the mission. Particularly close coordination between the human rights monitoring of OHCHR and the monitoring functions of the mission will be essential. Given that human rights monitoring constitutes a key area of assistance requested by the parties, OHCHR will share information and all relevant reports on matters relevant to the peace process with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

27. Despite its expected limited focus and duration, the mission will coordinate closely with United Nations development and humanitarian agencies, funds and programmes in Nepal. Consistent with the principle of an integrated approach, the mission will establish a coordination unit, whose main function will be to ensure strategic coherence and operational cooperation among members of the United Nations family and donors in Nepal.

B. Monitoring of the management of arms and armies

28. According to the 8 December 2006 agreement on the modalities for the monitoring of arms and armies, the Maoist combatants will be redeployed into seven cantonment sites, each with three satellite sites. The arms and munitions of the Maoist combatants will be stored and monitored at each of the seven main sites by United Nations monitors. The weapons will be guarded and perimeter security maintained by a small Maoist security element with a clearly defined number of weapons as set by the agreement. Upon full deployment, the United Nations will execute around-the-clock monitoring of the weapons and ammunition storage.

29. CPN(M) and the Government of Nepal have agreed that the Government will provide food and other necessities at the cantonments. The United Nations thus has no responsibility for cantonment management beyond its monitoring functions, but United Nations agencies stand ready to provide appropriate assistance to the cantonments if requested. In particular, and in light of the agreement by both parties to release any minors found to be associated with the armies of either side, UNICEF will assist with registering minors and reintegrating them in their families and communities.

30. The Nepal Army will remain in its barracks with its weapons, ammunition and equipment. These currently include six division sites, 18 brigade sites, 52 infantry battalion sites and 23 independent infantry company sites deployed to district administrative headquarters locations, giving a total of 75 barracks locations. The Nepal Army will place an equivalent number of weapons to those stored by the Maoist army under around-the-clock United Nations monitoring at one location. The modalities agreement provides for the Nepal Army to continue functions such as the

security of borders, conservation areas, certain institutions and installations and very important persons.

31. The United Nations will deploy up to 186 unarmed active and former military officers as qualified monitors to the Maoist army cantonment sites and Nepal Army barracks to undertake inspections and assess compliance with the modalities agreement. The United Nations will conduct active monitoring and field visits and inspections, confirming the reporting and verification from both parties; monitoring the redeployment and concentration of forces; monitoring the Maoist army cantonment and Nepal Army restriction to barracks; monitoring the management of arms; and monitoring and reporting on compliance with the modalities agreement. United Nations monitors will also track those activities specifically permitted for the Nepal Army and the Maoist army under the modalities agreement and ensure that they comply with the 48-hour notification rules in the agreement. The United Nations monitoring will be based on a coordinated approach at the development region level. Upon full deployment, there will be a headquarters based in Kathmandu and five sector headquarters based in the development regions, including one to be co-located with the headquarters in Kathmandu.

32. To coordinate the implementation of the agreement on modalities and its monitoring, the mission will chair a Joint Monitoring Coordinating Committee (JMCC), which will include equal numbers of representatives of the Maoist army, the Nepal Army and the United Nations. JMCC will also serve as a forum for information sharing among the parties on joint investigations and military activities requiring advance notification and approval.

33. During Nepal's conflict numerous types of improvised explosive devices have been produced in large quantities; it is estimated that between 100,000 and 500,000 of those devices are present throughout the country. Under the modalities agreement, all Maoist army improvised explosive devices will be collected at designated sites at a safe distance from the main cantonment areas. Unstable devices will be destroyed immediately. Stable devices will be stored safely and under 24-hour Maoist army armed guard with a timetable to be agreed for their eventual destruction. The United Nations will establish a dedicated mine action unit to provide the mission with technical advice with respect to mines, improvised explosive devices and unexploded ordnance, while registering and processing information provided by the parties in relation to such devices. The mine action unit will assist in developing planning and procedures for the safe and timely destruction of all improvised explosive devices, and investigate explosive-related accidents. The unit will provide the overall technical monitoring of the management of such devices, and monitor the work of specialized improvised explosive device disposal teams contracted for dealing with these matters. In addition, both sides have agreed to assist each other to mark landmines and booby traps used during the time of armed conflict by providing necessary information within 30 days and to defuse and remove and destroy them within 60 days. The unit will liaise with UNICEF to ensure that appropriate mine risk education is provided to the general population.

34. The objectives of monitoring will be achieved when redeployment and deployment to agreed positions is confirmed and all weapons and ammunition are stored in safe and secured storage facilities and the parties have fully complied with the terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the modalities agreement. In addition, there should be no significant impediment to freedom of movement for

people or goods. This will bolster a secure and stable environment and facilitate progress towards a peaceful environment and the conduct of a credible Constituent Assembly election.

35. In order to provide an around-the-clock presence at weapons storage sites before United Nations monitors are available for this task, the Government and CPN(M) have agreed upon the recruitment of an Interim Task Force (ITF) composed of Nepali ex-servicemen from the Indian and British armies. The Government will be fully responsible for ITF, whose members will be selected by consensus between the Government and CPN(M). The United Nations, with the parties, will coordinate United Nations monitoring and ITF activities through JMCC. ITF will be phased out as the deployment of United Nations monitors reaches the required strength.

36. As noted above, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement provides that the Interim Council of Ministers will form a special committee to supervise, integrate and rehabilitate Maoist army combatants, while preparing a detailed plan for the democratization of the Nepal Army, including general determinations of appropriate force strength.

C. Electoral support

37. The timely, free and fair conduct of the Constituent Assembly election is central to the sustainability of the peace process. While the Election Commission secretariat has experience in conducting parliamentary and local elections in the country, its capacity has been significantly reduced by the conflict, and organizing the election of a Constituent Assembly presents its own unique challenges for the country. The Constituent Assembly election will be administered by a newly appointed Election Commission and under new parameters, including a new legal framework and a new electoral system. Given the limited time to prepare for the electoral process, and the need to support the commitment of the parties to hold the election by mid-June 2007, the United Nations has been requested to provide technical assistance. The United Nations has also been requested by the Election Commission to coordinate international support.

38. The Election Commission has identified the need for technical assistance in legal framework development; overall operational planning; voter registration; voter education; political party certification and candidate nomination; the regulatory framework for the media campaign; political campaign financing; logistics and communications; observer accreditation; training and capacity-building; and dispute resolution, in addition to advisers to assist the secretariat with the development of the electoral framework and operational planning. To support preparations and bolster confidence in the election, the mission will have an electoral component with staff deployed at the headquarters, regional and district levels. The mission will work to ensure that substantive and technical aspects of its electoral work support the inclusion of traditionally marginalized groups such as women, Madhesis, Dalits, Janjatis and others, while promoting the protection of children from inappropriate use in the election process.

39. In response to the request of the parties for electoral monitoring, a small team of expert monitors will also be deployed to Nepal to review all technical aspects of the electoral process. The team, appointed by the Secretary-General, will submit reports on the conduct of the election through the Under-Secretary-General for

Political Affairs to the Secretary-General, who will share them with the Government of Nepal. There will be a clear division of responsibilities between the electoral technical assistance component of the mission and the team of expert electoral monitors.

40. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is prepared to assist in long-term capacity-building for subsequent electoral cycles, will be the lead agency in providing capacity-building expertise to the Election Commission, as well as in supporting civic education. UNDP may set up and manage a donor fund for electoral support if requested to do so by the Government. UNDP assistance to the Constituent Assembly election will be under the overall direction of the mission's Chief Electoral Adviser.

41. Security during voter registration, campaigning and the polling will be critical. The mission will establish a small United Nations police advisory team within the electoral component, comprising senior police advisers at national and regional levels, to support the Nepal police in their planning and preparations for the election. The United Nations police advisers will support re-establishment of the Nepal police in areas from which they have been displaced and provide advice on the planning and execution of election security, with full respect for human rights and attention to the experiences of women and traditionally marginalized groups.

D. Human rights and ceasefire monitoring

42. The signing of the peace accord has resulted in a reduction in certain patterns of human rights violations, but the future creation of the interim Government and its attempts to re-establish State authority throughout the country and reintroduce a single law enforcement and criminal justice system nationwide may cause some friction and affect the overall human rights situation. The Constituent Assembly election may see a rise in tensions, if not violence, around the campaigning process with negative consequences for political rights, not least for traditionally marginalized groups. The armed conflict has ended, but important rights issues, such as increasing participation of women in all aspects of public life in Nepal, will constitute an added challenge.

43. Since its establishment in Nepal in May 2005, OHCHR helped to mitigate some of the effects of conflict for civilians and contributed to improvements in the human rights situation. Its monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in the country has also made important contributions to the peace process. This is recognized by the request of the parties in their 9 August letters (S/2006/920, annexes I and II) that the United Nations continue its human rights monitoring through OHCHR, and the further request in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that OHCHR should monitor its extensive human rights provisions. This will necessitate an even stronger OHCHR field presence in Nepal, including the further decentralization of its regional presence and additional staff and logistics capacities.

44. The mandate of OHCHR in Nepal continues to be based on the April 2005 agreement between the High Commissioner and the Government of Nepal. While the Comprehensive Peace Agreement has placed high priority on OHCHR monitoring of its provisions, it does not limit the mandate of OHCHR. In addition to its monitoring activities, OHCHR will focus on three issues in the transitional period which must be addressed to prevent future human rights abuses: (a) working

to end impunity and secure accountability for human rights abuses; (b) promoting a well-functioning law enforcement and criminal justice system that fully respects human rights and is accessible to all, including those who have had difficulty in gaining access to justice, such as Dalits, women victims and survivors of sexual violence and the rural poor; and (c) addressing long-standing discrimination against women and other excluded groups.

45. While many of the non-military aspects of the ceasefire commitments initially defined in the May 2006 ceasefire code of conduct and further developed in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement fall within the OHCHR mandate, others do not. This was recognized in the further request of the parties that the United Nations should assist in monitoring the ceasefire code of conduct with a view to creating a free and fair atmosphere for a Constituent Assembly election. A National Monitoring Committee, assisted by OHCHR and by the Office of my Personal Representative, was established under the ceasefire code of conduct. However, the Committee was dissolved following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and the parties have yet to decide upon national monitoring arrangements for the further stages of the process.

46. To complement the mission's monitoring of the management of arms and armies, the electoral assistance and OHCHR human rights monitoring, the mission will have a civil affairs component including officers deployed to the regions. It will provide support to the work of a future national independent monitoring mechanism as well as to local structures and mechanisms that may be established within the framework of the peace process. Ensuring adequate political space and a level playing field for all in the rural areas, where there has been a prolonged absence of the state, will be crucial for the credibility of the election. The civil affairs officers will draw together the information of the United Nations system and other monitoring sources, relevant to the atmosphere for the Constituent Assembly election. In addition to OHCHR functions and the monitoring of space for humanitarian and development activities by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and international partners, the sources of information will include the local offices of UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP), UNFPA, UNDP and other United Nations agencies. The civil affairs officers will seek to promote the strengthening of the democratic functioning of local governance structures and the freedom of all political parties to operate normally throughout the country, working closely with local government and civil society to develop and promote conflict mitigation and dispute resolution strategies at the local level. Gender, child protection and social exclusion advisers will ensure that the work of the civil affairs officers, as well as of the monitors of management of arms and armies and of the electoral staff, maximize the inclusion of women and traditionally marginalized groups.

VI. Structure of the mission

47. The mission will operate under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, serving as the head of mission. The Special Representative will liaise with Nepalese parties and authorities, other stakeholders, international organizations, international financial institutions, bilateral and multilateral donors and the diplomatic community, while providing good offices to the Nepalese parties and authorities at all levels, as required. The Special Representative will coordinate

all activities of the United Nations system in Nepal for support to the peace process. The representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator will participate in the Special Representative's senior management team to ensure the full coordination of the activities of OHCHR and the United Nations country team in support of the peace process with those of the mission. A small coordination unit will be established within the Office of the Special Representative to ensure appropriate coordination with the United Nations humanitarian and development system, through the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, and with donors.

48. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General will be supported by a Deputy and a number of advisers, including a gender adviser, a child protection adviser and a social exclusion adviser, and other essential personnel. The advisers will liaise closely with United Nations agencies that coordinate implementing networks for the inclusion of women and traditionally excluded groups, and for child protection. Induction programmes for mission personnel will include training on gender and social exclusion issues in Nepal, and special efforts will be made to recruit female monitors, electoral advisers and other staff.

A. Arms monitoring

49. The arms monitoring component will be headed by a Chief Arms Monitor, who will have primary responsibility to direct the monitoring of the management of arms and armies. This component will consist of up to 186 active and former military officers, unarmed and in civilian attire, and have a headquarters element based in Kathmandu and teams in four other regional sectors. The headquarters will oversee the entire operation. Each sector will have a regional headquarters element to oversee and coordinate the regional monitoring activities. There will be teams based on site at each Maoist army cantonment to monitor the cantonment of the combatants and the storage of their weapons. Nepal Army sites will be monitored by mobile teams.

B. Electoral support

50. The electoral component will be headed by a Chief Electoral Adviser, who will give policy guidance on all United Nations electoral assistance activities. The component will include electoral advisers providing assistance and advice to the Election Commission of Nepal. The headquarters staff will be responsible for overall coordination and management of electoral assistance. Regional staff will be responsible for direct provision of assistance to the regional election offices, and district level staff will be responsible for the direct provision of electoral assistance to district election offices. It is envisaged that United Nations Volunteers will be deployed as part of the electoral component.

51. To advise on the planning and execution of election security, the electoral component will include a United Nations police advisory team.

C. Civil affairs

52. A civil affairs unit will manage the mission's assistance on the non-military ceasefire monitoring functions and ensure coordination with monitoring by OHCHR and other United Nations agencies. Civil affairs officers (including United Nations Volunteers) will be deployed to the five regions, where they will work in conjunction with the other monitoring functions of the mission present in the field. At least one officer at regional level will be assigned responsibility for gender, social inclusion and child protection.

D. Political affairs

53. A political affairs unit will provide political advice and assessments to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as the mission as a whole. In support of the mission's good offices and political functions, the unit will have adequate capacity to monitor, analyse and report on political, civil, social, economic and other relevant issues. The unit will assist the Special Representative and other senior management in their contacts with Nepalese authorities, political parties and civil society organizations as well as regional and international actors; maintain close liaison with relevant stakeholders, including the wider United Nations system and the diplomatic community; and fulfil the mission's reporting requirements.

E. Public information and outreach

54. Since the support of the diverse population of Nepal is vital for the success of the peace process, the mission will have a major challenge in disseminating information about its work and the progress in the implementation of the peace process. Mass media are strongest in the capital and the Kathmandu Valley but also have important regional bases, with reporters posted in all districts, as well as local print and radio media in many districts. Radio is the most effective medium for rural audiences, especially for illiterate audiences and non-Nepali speakers: there are 36 FM radio stations and over 20 community radio stations, as well as a state broadcaster. There are eight major daily national newspapers, which reach the regional and sometimes district level, as well as some district daily newspapers. There is a wide range of weekly magazines, about 10 of which have significant news and current affairs coverage. Television is important only in the Kathmandu Valley and regional centres. Given the great attention and expectation regarding United Nations efforts in the peace process and the potential consequences of misinformation and misinterpretation of the role of United Nations, the mission will benefit greatly from a public information and outreach strategy.

55. A public information and outreach unit will be responsible for implementing a communication strategy designed to explain the work and mandate of the mission to the public. The unit's objective will be to provide a reliable source of information for the population through the local media. In order to reach traditionally excluded groups such as Dalits, Janjatis, Madhesis and women, media work will need to be complemented, especially in rural communities, with outreach activities. The mission further faces a great challenge in ensuring its information reaches low-literacy communities and non-Nepali speakers. It will draw on the support of civil society networks with informal, but trusted, channels to maximize outreach.

56. The public information and outreach unit will contribute to an environment conducive to the election through the provision of timely and accurate information on key issues such as the monitoring of arms and armies, the electoral process and human rights protection, especially in rural areas. In addition, the public information unit will work closely with other public information and communication units in the United Nations system in Nepal to ensure clear and coherent messages about the different ways the United Nations is supporting the peace process.

F. Safety and security

57. The United Nations has not been specifically targeted during the conflict from 1996 to 2006, although threats exist which could potentially disrupt the work of the mission and its assets. Nepal's terrain is difficult and demanding. Road and air travel can be hazardous. Health conditions throughout much of the country are also challenging. While both the Government of Nepal and CPN(M) are currently committed to the peace process, the relative threat to the United Nations and its personnel may shift as the ongoing political process gives rise to the tensions often associated with the challenges of holding elections while keeping both military forces on the sidelines. Any perceived responsibility of the United Nations, notwithstanding its limited role, for lack of progress in the peace process may increase risk. A change in threat is unlikely to occur without warning.

58. The Department of Safety and Security is in charge of the United Nations security management structure in Nepal. The Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator is the Designated Official, responsible for the security of all United Nations personnel including mission personnel. As head of the mission, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General will be responsible for the security of mission personnel and assets, and will be supported in this by his or her own security adviser and a number of security personnel at mission headquarters and in the regional offices. The Special Representative will coordinate security arrangements with the Designated Official and the mission security personnel will integrate into the security management structure of the Department of Safety and Security. There will be strong cooperation on security procedures and information management between the security structure of the Department of Safety and Security and the mission to ensure collaboration with respect to decisions that may affect the conduct of the work of the mission and other United Nations personnel. In this regard, the mission will also work closely with the United Nations agencies. Proper security measures will be put in place to mitigate risk in accordance with the United Nations minimum operating security standards and minimum operating residential security standards.

G. Support (administration and logistics)

59. An administrative support component will be established to provide the support necessary for implementation of the mandate, including the necessary communications, ground and air assets and medical support. The mission's administration will coordinate its activities closely with the United Nations country team in order to enhance efficiency of overall operations and increase cost-effectiveness.

VII. Peace support contribution of the United Nations country team

60. One of the priorities in the country team's upcoming Development Assistance Framework 2008-2010 is to strengthen the rule of law, governance and human rights for all Nepalese to benefit from the peace and recovery process. The country team will utilize available expertise in its more than 20 member agencies and their longstanding presence in all 75 districts of Nepal. Coordination support for the Resident Coordinator has been expanded by the deployment of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the UNDP/Department of Political Affairs Peace and Development Adviser, and a peace support coordinator. This structure will be further refined on the establishment of the mission. As requested by donors, the Resident Coordinator established four peace support working groups: on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) regarding women and peace and security, chaired by UNFPA and Norway; on transitional justice, chaired by OHCHR; on reintegration and related issues, chaired by UNICEF and UNDP; and on constitutional and electoral issues, chaired by UNDP.

61. The country team, through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OHCHR and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), is the Government's key counterpart on internally displaced persons issues. This includes analysis and advocacy, advice on a comprehensive policy, direct aid for food security (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)) and vocational training and literacy programmes (International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)), as well as direct engagement at the community level to help the return of internally displaced persons (UNHCR).

62. The Government of Nepal wrote to the Resident Coordinator on 24 November 2006 asking for assistance from the United Nations system and donors on aspects of cantonment, especially food from WFP, temporary shelters with needed infrastructure, and other essential items. In response, United Nations agencies are ready to assess key needs for support, contingent upon clear agreement between the Government and CPN(M) on the modalities for providing assistance. The country team is also able to provide planning support, especially on environmental concerns (UNDP); health concerns (WHO) and reproductive health needs (UNFPA); and the assessment of HIV/AIDS needs (UNAIDS and UNFPA). UNDP will provide assistance to the mission on procedures for registering and recording weapons. UNFPA and UNDP will support efforts to make cantonment registration and planning consistent with the needs of the high percentage of women combatants in the Maoist army ranks, and UNFPA, with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), will promote the goals of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) in all other aspects of the peace process. UNICEF and OHCHR will support efforts to make registration and cantonment arrangements consistent with the rights of children, and support the integration of children affected by the conflict through youth clubs and catch-up education while making the peace process consistent with the goals of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005).

63. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has been reporting and advocating on humanitarian issues including operational space, access to basic services and protection. Through the 2006 consolidated appeal and a "coherent framework" for 2007, the Humanitarian Coordinator has led joint planning and

appeals. Both in Kathmandu and through its field offices, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has strengthened coordination and information exchange with implementing partners.

64. UNESCO has integrated peace education in its programmes to support formal and non-formal education, highlighting gender issues and reconciliation. ILO is helping to conduct the national labour force survey, as well as a rapid assessment on labour market information, highlighting opportunities to generate employment for populations affected by the conflict. WHO, working with UNFPA, will conduct a post-conflict community health needs assessment; intensify public health monitoring; and promote access to essential health care for marginalized populations. UNAIDS is developing an HIV/AIDS code of conduct for uniformed services and UNFPA is taking an initiative to support women vulnerable to sex work to counter the rise in the numbers of young women affected. UNFPA will also sponsor mobile clinics to provide health services, including reproductive health care, and preventive and protective measures against sexual violence. It will further develop a coordinated needs assessment survey highlighting women's and other marginalized communities' concerns and capacities to address reintegration and transitional justice issues.

65. The World Bank plans to use the existing Poverty Alleviation Fund to assist community-based reintegration; it is supporting large infrastructure projects and pushing for the reform of labour laws to promote businesses and job creation.

VIII. Conclusions

66. The peace process has been and will continue to be led by the people of Nepal, who have spoken loudly and clearly in demanding democracy, peace and a more inclusive State. The United Nations must welcome the opportunity to support their peace process and the conduct of the Constituent Assembly election in a free and fair atmosphere. The significant political process that Nepal has set in motion represents a crucial opportunity for the country to reshape its structures and institutions to reflect the capacities and meet the aspirations of all its peoples. The greatest challenge in the months ahead may be to ensure that Nepal's remarkable diversity becomes an abiding strength rather than a source of division.

United Nations S/2007/8

Security Council

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The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular its resolution 1721 (2006) on the transition period leading to the holding of free, open, fair and transparent elections in Côte d'Ivoire by 31 October 2007,

Recalling also its resolution 1712 (2006) relating to the situation in Liberia,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December 2006 (S/2006/939),

Reaffirming its support to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces which support it,

Expressing its serious concern at the persistence of the crisis and the deterioration of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, including its grave humanitarian consequences causing large-scale civilian suffering and displacement,

Determining that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandates of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it, determined respectively in paragraphs 2 and 8 below, shall be extended until 30 June 2007, and *expresses* its intention to review by this date their mandates, including their length, and UNOCI's level of troops, in the light of the progress achieved in the implementation of the peace process as referred to in resolution 1721 (2006);

2. *Decides* that UNOCI shall have the following mandate from the date of adoption of this resolution:

(a) Monitoring of the cessation of hostilities and movements of armed groups

– To observe and monitor the implementation of the joint declaration of the end of the war of 6 April 2005 and of the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of

07-20596 (E) 100107

3 May 2003, to prevent, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, any hostile action, and to investigate violations of the ceasefire,

- To liaise with the National Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) and the military elements of the Forces Nouvelles in order to promote, in coordination with the French forces, the re-establishment of trust among all the Ivorian forces involved,

- To assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in monitoring the borders, with particular attention to the situation of Liberian refugees and to any cross-border movement of combatants,

(b) Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement

- To assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in undertaking the regrouping of all the Ivorian forces involved and to assist in ensuring the security of their disarmament, cantonment and demobilization sites,

- To support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, within UNOCI's current capacities, in the implementation of the national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants, including through logistical support, in particular for the preparation of cantonment sites, paying special attention to the specific needs of women and children,

- To coordinate closely with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in the implementation of a voluntary repatriation and resettlement programme for foreign ex-combatants, paying special attention to the specific needs of women and children, in support of the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and in cooperation with the Governments concerned, relevant international financial institutions, international development organizations and donor nations,

- To ensure that the national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants and that the voluntary repatriation and resettlement programme for foreign ex-combatants take into account the need for a coordinated regional approach,

- To secure, neutralize or destroy any weapons, ammunition or any other military materiel surrendered by the former combatants,

(c) Disarmament and dismantling of militias

- To assist the Prime Minister in formulating and implementing the programme for the immediate disarmament and dismantling of militias consistent with paragraph 12 of resolution 1721 (2006), and to monitor its implementation,

- To secure, neutralize or destroy all weapons, ammunition and other military materiel surrendered by militias,

(d) Operations of identification of the population and registration of voters

- To contribute, in close liaison with the working group mentioned in paragraph 17 of resolution 1721 (2006), to the security of the operations of identification of the population and registration of voters, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment,

(e) Reform of the security sector

– To assist, in close liaison with the working group mentioned in paragraph 15 of resolution 1721 (2006), in formulating a plan on the restructuring of the Defence and Security Forces and in preparing possible seminars on security sector reform to be organized by the African Union and ECOWAS,

(f) Protection of United Nations personnel, institutions and civilians

– To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment,

– To support, in coordination with the Prime Minister, the provision of security for members of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire,

(g) Monitoring of the arms embargo

– To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), in cooperation with the Group of Experts established under resolution 1584 (2005) and, as appropriate, with UNMIL and Governments concerned, including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and without notice, the cargo of aircraft and of any transport vehicle using the ports, airports, airfields, military bases and border crossings of Côte d'Ivoire,

– To collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate,

(h) Support for humanitarian assistance

– To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance, inter alia, by helping to establish the necessary security conditions and taking into account the special needs of vulnerable groups, especially women, children and elderly people,

(i) Support for the redeployment of State administration

– To facilitate, with the assistance of the African Union, ECOWAS and other international partners, the re-establishment by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire of the authority of the State throughout Côte d'Ivoire and of the institutions and public services essential for the social and economic recovery of the country,

(j) Support for the organization of open, free, fair and transparent elections

– To provide all necessary technical assistance to the Prime Minister, his Government, the Independent Electoral Commission and other relevant agencies or institutes, with the support of the African Union, ECOWAS and other international partners, for the organization of open, free, fair and transparent elections, presidential and legislative, by 31 October 2007 at the latest, as referred to in resolution 1721 (2006),

– To provide technical information, advice and assistance as appropriate to the High Representative for the Elections,

– To contribute, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, to the security of the areas where voting is to take place,

– To provide as necessary, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, in close cooperation with the United Nations Programme for Development, logistical support for the Independent Electoral Commission, in particular for the transportation of electoral material,

(k) Assistance in the field of human rights

– To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to violence committed against children and women, to monitor and help investigate human rights violations with a view to ending impunity, and to keep the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) (the Committee) regularly informed of developments in this regard,

(l) Public information

– To promote the peace process as referred to in resolution 1721 (2006) throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, through the Mission's public information capacity, in particular its radio broadcasting capability through ONUCI FM,

– To monitor the Ivorian mass media, in particular with regard to any incidents of incitement by the media to hatred, intolerance and violence, and to keep the Committee regularly informed of the situation in this regard,

(m) Law and order

– To assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in conjunction with the African Union, ECOWAS and other international organizations in restoring a civilian policing presence throughout Côte d'Ivoire, and to advise the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on the restructuring of the internal security services,

– To assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in conjunction with the African Union, ECOWAS and other international organizations in re-establishing the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law throughout Côte d'Ivoire,

– To support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in ensuring the neutrality and impartiality of public media by providing, as necessary, security of the premises of the Radio Télévision Ivoirienne (RTI);

3. *Decides* to extend the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 1609 (2005) and of paragraph 2 of resolution 1682 (2006) for the period specified in paragraph 1 above;

4. *Reaffirms* its intention to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy on a temporary basis troops between UNMIL and UNOCI as may be needed, in consultation with the Governments concerned and relevant troop-contributing countries, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1609 (2005);

5. *Authorizes* UNOCI to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

6. *Requests* UNOCI to carry out its mandate in close liaison with UNMIL, including especially in the prevention of movements of arms and combatants across

shared borders and the implementation of disarmament and demobilization programmes;

7. *Urges* UNOCI to take into account the rights of women and of gender considerations as set out in SCR 1325 as a cross-cutting issue, including through consultation with local and international women's groups, and *requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNOCI and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially in relation to the need to protect them from gender-based violence;

8. *Authorizes* from the date of adoption of this resolution the French forces to use all necessary means in order to support UNOCI in accordance with the agreement reached between UNOCI and the French authorities, and in particular to:

(a) Contribute to the general security of the area of activity of the impartial forces,

(b) Intervene at the request of UNOCI in support of its elements whose security may be threatened,

(c) In consultation with UNOCI, intervene against belligerent actions, if the security conditions so require, outside UNOCI's areas of deployment,

(d) Help to protect civilians, in the deployment areas of their units,

(e) Contribute to monitoring the arms embargo established by resolution 1572 (2004),

(f) Contribute to the drawing up of a plan on the restructuring of the Defence and Security Forces and to the preparation of possible seminars on security sector reform to be organized by the African Union and ECOWAS;

9. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it, in particular by guaranteeing their safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access, as well as associated personnel, throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, to enable them to carry out fully their mandates;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2007/9

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 January 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 8 January 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour of writing to you in your capacity as the President of the Security Council for the month of January 2007 and would like to request your kind assistance in circulating as a document of the Council the statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia dated 5 January 2007 regarding the attack on the Georgian Interior Ministry's checkpoint near the village of Ganmukhuri, Zugdidi district, Georgia.

(*Signed*) Irakli **Alasania**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-20529 (E) 100107

Annex to the letter dated 8 January 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia

Pre-dawn attack from the Gali district on the Georgian Interior Ministry's checkpoint near the village of Ganmukhuri, Zugdidi district, on 5 January 2007 caused the loss of a human life from the Georgian side.

The attack can be seen as yet another link in a chain of criminal acts taking place recently in the Gali district. Of special concern is the fact that this attack occurred in the security zone controlled by the Russian peacekeepers, who took no trouble to prevent it. The consequence is a gross violation of the ceasefire regime between the conflicting sides stemming from the Russian peacekeepers' failure to comply with their principal mandated obligation.

Besides, in this case the decisions of the United Nations Security Council, in particular resolution 1716 (2006), which urges both parties to comply fully with previous agreements regarding ceasefire and non-use of violence, were completely neglected.

The developments of the last few days have clearly pointed to the righteousness of the Georgian side's proposals to modify the peace operation format and to deploy a more effective and impartial contingent in the region.

The Georgian side considers this incident as a carefully planned and deliberate provocation aimed at further escalating the tension in the conflict zone that, very likely, may lead to irreparable consequences.

Having noted that, the Georgian side urges the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia to investigate this incident, establish facts and take all necessary measures to avoid recurrence of such violence in the future.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia strongly condemns this criminal act and calls on the international community, including the Secretary-General's Group of Friends, to appropriately assess the provocative activity taking place in the region and take due action on it.

Tbilisi, 5 January 2007

United Nations S/2007/10

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 February 2007

Original: English

Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration

1. Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to submit hereunder the list of items of which the Security Council is currently seized, with references in parentheses to the previous summary statements that have been issued covering consideration of each item.[1]

2. It will be recalled that, in the interest of economy, the Secretary-General reproduces only once annually the full, up-to-date list of items of which the Security Council is seized. In fulfilment of his responsibility under rule 11, an addendum to the basic list is issued weekly, making reference to those items on which further action has been taken by the Council during the week covered or indicating that there has been no change during that period.

3. The last full summary statement (S/2006/10) was issued on 1 March 2006. The last weekly addendum (S/2006/10/Add.51) covered developments up to 30 December 2006.

4. During the period since the last full summary statement, the Security Council included the following item in the agenda of its 5471st meeting, held on 21 June 2006, and concluded its consideration of the item at its 5473rd meeting, held on 22 June 2006:

> "Admission of new Members" (*see* S/2006/10/Add.24).

5. Also, during the period since the last full summary statement, the Security Council included the following item in the agenda of its 5547th meeting, held in private on 9 October 2006, and concluded its consideration of the item at the same meeting:

> "Recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations" (*see* S/2006/10/Add.40).

6. Also during this period, the Security Council included the following item in the agenda of its 5578th meeting, held on 6 December 2006, and concluded its consideration of the item at the same meeting:

[1] In the following listing, the formula "*see* ..." indicates consideration of the item on a previous occasion.

07-22886 (E) 120207

"Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly" (*see* S/2006/10/Add.48).

7. Further, during this period, the Security Council included the following item in the agenda of its 5607th meeting, held on 22 December 2006, and concluded its consideration of the item at the same meeting:

"Tribute to the outgoing Secretary-General" (*see* S/2006/10/Add.50)

8. Pursuant to the procedure initially set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 August 1996 (S/1996/704), and now incorporated in the note by the President of the Security Council of 19 July 2006 (S/2006/507), the Secretary-General, in his summary statement of 1 March 2006 on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/2006/10), informed Member States that, as at 1 January 2006, the Security Council had not considered in formal meetings during the preceding five-year period (2001-2005) the following items (the item numbers correspond to those contained in paragraph 9 of document S/2006/10):

1. The Palestine question.

2. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).

3. The Hyderabad question (S/986).

4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).

5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).

6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605).

8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).

9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).

10. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).

11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.

15. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

16. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).

17. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.

18. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

19. The situation between Iran and Iraq.

20. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).

21. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

22. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

23. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

25. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

32. The situation concerning Rwanda.

35. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.

36. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border.

49. The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

54. Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peacebuilding.

61. Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa.

66. Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans.

67. Maintaining peace and security: humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council.

74. Briefing by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

75. Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

76. No exit without strategy.

77. Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

78. Briefing by the Secretary-General.

79. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone.

9. Subsequently, in accordance with the procedure initially set out in document S/1996/704 and now incorporated in document S/2006/507, Member States notified the Secretary-General of their wish to have items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 35 above retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized. In the absence of any further notification by a Member State submitted by 15 April 2006 requesting the retention of an item listed in paragraph 8 above, the remaining items mentioned therein, that is, items 16, 32, 36, 49, 54, 61, 66, 67, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79, were deleted from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

10. Pursuant to the procedure initially set out in document S/1996/704 and now incorporated in document S/2006/507, the Secretary-General wishes to inform Member States that as at 1 January 2007 the Security Council had not considered in formal meetings during the preceding five-year period (2002-2006) the following items (the item numbers correspond to the listing contained in paragraph 13 of document S/2006/10):

1. The Palestine question.

2. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).

3. The Hyderabad question (S/986).

4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).

5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).

6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605).

8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).

9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).

10. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).

11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.

15. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

17. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.

18. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

19. The situation between Iran and Iraq.

20. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).

21. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

22. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

23. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

24. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

33. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

34. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.

57. Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts.

63. Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa.

73. Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries.

75. Peacebuilding: towards a comprehensive approach.

76. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its border with Liberia and Sierra Leone;

The situation in Liberia;

The situation in Sierra Leone.

77. Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

78. The situation along the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

79. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone;

The situation in Sierra Leone.

80. Wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the month of June 2001.

82. Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998.

86. Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Nebojša Čović, Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

87. Security Council resolution 1054 (1996) of 26 April 1996.

89. Nobel Peace Prize.

95. Letter dated 30 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

11. In accordance with the procedure initially set out in document S/1996/704 and now incorporated in document S/2006/507, a Member State notified the Secretary-General on 4 November 2006 of its wish to have items 2, 3 and 8 above ("The India-Pakistan question", "The Hyderabad question" and "The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent", respectively) retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized. Another Member State notified the Secretary-General on 18 January 2007 of its wish to have item 9 above ("Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409)" retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

12. In the absence of any notification by a Member State submitted by 15 March 2007 requesting the retention of an item listed in paragraph 10 above (with the exception of items 2, 3, 8 and 9 mentioned in paragraph 11 above), those items will be deleted from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

13. As at 6 January 2007, the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized was as follows, bearing in mind paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 above:

1. The Palestine question (*see* S/7382, S/7441, S/7452, S/7564, S/7570, S/7596 and S/7600).

2. The India-Pakistan question (*see* S/7382).

3. The Hyderabad question (*see* S/7382).

4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (*see* S/7382).

5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/7382).

6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/7382).

7. The situation in the Middle East (*see* S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066, S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327, S/10341, S/10554, S/10557, S/10703, S/10721, S/10729, S/10743, S/10770/Add.4, S/10855/Add.15, 16, 23, 24, 29, 30, 33, 41, 43 and 44; S/11185/Add.14-16, 21, 42/Rev.1 and 47, S/11593/Add.15, 21, 29, 42 and 49; S/11935/Add.21, 42 and 48, S/12269/Add.12, 13, 21, 42 and 48; S/12520/Add.10, 11, 17, 21, 37, 39, 42, 47 and 48; S/13033/Add.2, 16, 19, 21, 23, 34, 47 and 50; S/13737/Add.15, 16, 21, 24-26, 33, 47 and 50; S/14326/Add.10, 11, 20, 24, 28, 29, 47 and 50; S/14840/Add.8, 21-25, 27, 30-33, 37, 42 and 48; S/15560/Add.3, 21, 29, 37, 42, 45, 47 and 48; S/16270/Add.6-8, 15, 20, 21, 34, 35, 40 and 47; S/16880/Add.8-10, 15, 20, 21, 41 and 46; S/17725/Add.2, 15, 21, 28, 35, 38, 43 and 47; S/18570/Add.2, 21, 30 and 47; S/19420/Add.2-4, 18, 19, 22 and Corr.1, 30, 48 and 50; S/20370/Add.4, 12, 16, 21, 30, 32, 37, 44, 46, 47 and 51; S/21100/Add.4, 21, 30 and 47; S/22110/Add.4, 21, 30 and 47; S/23370/Add.4, 7, 21, 30 and 47; S/25070/Add.4, 21, 30 and 48; S/1994/20/Add.3, 20, 29 and 47; S/1995/40/Add.4, 21, 29 and 47; S/1996/15/Add.4, 15, 21, 30 and 47; S/1997/40/Add.4, 21, 30 and 46; S/1998/44/Add.4, 21, 30 and 47; S/1999/25/Add.3, 20, 29 and 46; S/2000/40/Add.4, 15, 20, 21, 24, 29 and 47; S/2001/15/Add.5, 22, 31 and 48; S/2002/30/Add.4, 21, 30 and 50; S/2003/40/Add.4, 25, 30 and 51; S/2004/20/Add.4, 26, 30, 35, 42 and 50; S/2005/15/Add.3, 6, 13, 16, 17, 22-24, 29, 42, 43, 49 and 50; and S/2006/10/Add.3, 4, 10, 12, 15, 19, 23, 27-31, 38, 43, 46, 49 and 50).

8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (*see* S/10435, S/10462, S/10471 and S/10479).

9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/10462).

10. Complaint by Cuba (*see* S/10855/Add.38).

11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East (*see* S/10855/Add.50).

12. The situation in Cyprus (*see* S/11185/Add.28, 29, 32, 34 and 49; S/11593/Add.7-10, 23, 24 and 49; S/11935/Add.23, 24 and 50; S/12269/Add.24, 35-37 and 50; S/12520/Add.23, 45, 47 and 49; S/13033/Add.23 and 49; S/13737/Add.23 and 49; S/14326/Add.22 and 50; S/14840/Add.24 and 50; S/15560/Add.24, 46 and 50; S/16270/Add.17, 18, 23 and 49; S/16880/Add.23, 37 and 49; S/17725/Add.23 and 49; S/18570/Add.23 and 50; S/19420/Add.24 and 50; S/20370/Add.22 and 49; S/21100/Add.10, 23, 28, 49 and 50; S/22110/Add.23, 40, 49 and 51; S/23370/Add.14, 23, 28, 34, 47 and 50; S/25070/Add.19, 21, 23 and 50; S/1994/20/Add.9, 23, 29 and 50; S/1995/40/Add.24 and 50; S/1996/15/Add.25 and 51; S/1997/40/Add.25 and 51; S/1998/44/Add.26 and 51; S/1999/25/Add.25 and 49;

S/2000/40/Add.23 and 49; S/2001/15/Add.24 and 50; S/2002/30/Add.23, 39 and 47; S/2003/40/Add.14, 15, 23 and 47; S/2004/20/Add.13, 16, 17, 23 and 42; S/2005/15/Add.23, 24 and 49; and S/2006/10/Add.23 and 49).

13. The situation concerning Western Sahara (*see* S/11593/Add.42 and 44; S/19420/Add.38; S/21100/Add.25; S/22110/Add.17; S/23370; S/25070/Add.9; S/1994/20/Add.12, 29 and 45; S/1995/40/Add.1, 14, 20, 25, 37 and 50; S/1996/15/Add.21 and 47; S/1997/40/Add.11, 20, 39 and 42; S/1998/44/Add.4, 15, 29, 37, 43 and 50; S/1999/25/Add.3, 5, 12, 16, 18, 36 and 49; S/2000/40/Add.8, 21, 29, 42 and 43; S/2001/15/Add.9, 17, 26 and 48; S/2002/30/Add.8, 17 and 30; S/2003/40/Add.4, 12, 21, 30 and 43; S/2004/20/Add.4, 17 and 43; S/2005/15/Add.16 and 42; and S/2006/10/Add.16 and 43).

14. The situation in Timor-Leste (*see* S/11593/Add.50 and 51; S/11935/Add.15 and 16; S/1999/25/Add.17, 22, 25, 30, 33-36, 42 and 50; S/2000/40/Add.4, 11, 16, 20, 25, 29, 30, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40 and 46-48; S/2001/15/Add.4, 5, 14, 20, 31, 34, 37 and 44; S/2002/30/Add.4, 16, 17, 19, 20, 32 and 45; S/2003/40/Add.10, 13, 17, 20 and 41; S/2004/20/Add.7, 19, 34 and 46; S/2005/15/Add.8, 16, 19 and 34; and S/2006/10/Add.3, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 32 and 33).

15. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question (*see* S/11935/Add.2-4; and S/16880/Add.40).

16. The situation in the occupied Arab territories (*see* S/11935/Add.18-21, 44 and 45; S/13033/Add.9-11 and 28; S/13737/Add.7, 8, 18, 20, 22 and 50; S/14326/Add.50; S/14840/Add.1-4, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 45; S/15560/Add.6, 7, 20, 30 and 31; S/16880/Add.36; S/17725/Add.3, 4, 48 and 49; S/18570/Add.49-51; S/19420/Add.1, 2, 4, 5, 13 and 15; S/20370/Add.5, 6, 22, 26, 34 and 44; S/21100/Add.10, 12, 17, 20, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45 and 48-50; S/22110/Add.12 and 20; S/23370/Add.1, 13 and 50; S/1994/20/Add.8 and 10; S/1995/40/Add.8, 18 and 19; S/1996/15/Add.15 and 38; S/1997/40/Add.9 and 11; and S/1998/44/Add.26 and 28).

17. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights (*see* S/11935/Add.23-26; S/12269/Add.43; S/13033/Add.25, 29 and 33; and S/13737/Add.13, 14 and 17).

18. The situation between Iran and Iraq (*see* S/13737/Add.38, 39 and 41-43; S/14840/Add.28 and 40; S/15560/Add.44; S/16270/Add.12; S/16880/Add.9 and 16; S/17725/Add.7, 8, 11, 39, 40 and 51; S/18570/Add.29 and 51; S/19420/Add.1, 19, 32 and 34; S/20370/Add.5 and 38; S/21100/Add.8, 12, 38 and 47; and S/22110/Add.4).

19. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/16880/Add.39).

20. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/17725/Add.5).

21. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    (*see* S/17725/Add.15 and 16).

22. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/19420/Add.16 and 17).

23. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/21100/Add.5).

24. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (*see* S/21100/Add.30-33, 36-38, 42, 43 and 47; S/22110/Add.6-9, 13, 14, 17, 20, 24, 25, 32, 37 and 40; S/23370/Add.8, 11, 28, 34 and 39; S/25070/Add.1, 2, 5, 21, 24 and Corr.1, 26 and 47; S/1994/20/Add.8, 39-41 and 45; S/1995/40/Add.14; S/1996/15/Add.11, 12, 23 and 33; S/1997/40/Add.15, 22-24, 36, 42, 43, 45, 48 and 51; S/1998/44/Add.2, 7, 9, 12, 19, 24, 36, 44, 47 and 50; S/1999/25/Add.19, 39, 45 and 47-49; S/2000/40/Add.11, 12, 22 and 48; S/2001/15/Add.22, 26, 27 and 48; S/2002/30/Add.19, 41, 44, 47 and 48; S/2003/40 and Add.4-7, 9-12, 16, 20, 22, 26, 29, 32, 33, 41, 43, 46, 47 and 50; S/2004/20/Add.3, 8, 12, 15-17, 20, 22, 23, 32, 37, 39, 48 and 50; and S/2005/15/Add.6 and 14).

25. The situation in Liberia (*see* S/22110/Add.3 and Corr.1; S/23370/Add.18 and 46; S/25070/Add.12, 23, 32 and 38; S/1994/20/Add.15, 20, 27, 36 and 41; S/1995/40/Add.1, 14, 25, 36 and 44; S/1996/15/Add.3, 4, 14, 18, 21, 34 and 47; S/1997/40/Add.12, 25 and 30; S/2001/15/Add.10 and 45; S/2002/30/Add.8, 18 and 49; S/2003/40/Add.4, 18, 30, 34, 37 and 51; S/2004/20/Add.10, 22, 24, 37 and 51; S/2005/15/Add.24, 37, 44 and 50; and S/2006/10/Add.10, 12, 23, 24, 27, 38 and 50).

26. The situation in Somalia (*see* S/23370/Add.11, 16, 30, 34 and 48; S/25070/Add.12, 23, 38, 43 and 46; S/1994/20/Add.4, 21, 33, 38 and 43; S/1995/40/Add.13; S/1996/15/Add.3, 10 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.8, 16 and 51; S/1999/25/Add.20 and 44; S/2000/40/Add.25 and 36; S/2001/15/Add.2, 25, 42 and 44; S/2002/30/Add.10, 12, 17, 26, 29 and 49; S/2003/40/Add.10, 14, 45 and 50; S/2004/20/Add.8, 28, 33, 43 and 46; S/2005/15/Add.9, 10, 27, 40 and 44; and S/2006/10/Add.10, 18, 27, 38, 47, 48, 50 and 51).

27. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (*see* S/23370/Add.36, 40, 43 and 45; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 29, 34, 37 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 13-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 6, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24, 26-29, 31, 35-37, 40 and 47-50; S/1996/15/Add.13, 31, 40 and 49; S/1997/40/Add.6, 10, 12, 19, 23 and 50; S/1998/44/Add.11, 20, 24 and 28; S/1999/25/Add.23, 30, 42, 44 and 45; S/2000/40/Add.11, 18, 23, 24, 27, 32, 42, 45 and 49; S/2001/15/Add.12, 24, 25, 38 and 49; S/2002/30/Add.9, 24, 26, 27, 42 and 49; S/2003/40/Add.27 and 40; S/2004/20/Add.9, 25, 27, 45 and 47; S/2005/15/Add.11, 45 and 46; and S/2006/10/Add.15, 44 and 46).

28. The situation in Georgia (*see* S/23370/Add.40; S/25070/Add.4, 26, 27, 31, 34, 37, 42, 44, 45 and 51; S/1994/20/Add.4, 8, 9, 11, 13, 25, 28 and 47; S/1995/40/Add.1, 10, 18 and 32; S/1996/15/Add.1, 16, 27 and 42; S/1997/40/Add.4, 18, 30 and 44; S/1998/44/Add.4, 21, 30 and 47; S/1999/25/Add.3, 17, 29 and 44; S/2000/40/Add.4, 18, 29 and 45; S/2001/15/Add.5, 12, 17, 31 and 44; S/2002/30/Add.4 and 30; S/2003/40/Add.4 and 30; S/2004/20/Add.4, 8, 17 and 30; S/2005/15/Add.3, 11, 17 and 29; and S/2006/10/Add.3, 4, 12, 27 and 40).

29. The situation in Angola (*see* S/25070/Add.4, 10, 17, 22, 23, 28, 37, 44 and 50; S/1994/20/Add.5, 10, 21, 25, 31, 35, 38, 42, 43 and 48; S/1995/40/Add.5, 9, 14, 18, 31, 40 and 50; S/1996/15/Add.5, 16, 18, 27, 40 and 49; S/1997/40/Add.4, 8, 11, 12, 15, 26, 29, 34, 39 and 43; S/1998/44/Add.4, 11, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26, 32, 37, 41, 48, 51 and 52; S/1999/25/Add.1, 2, 7, 17, 19, 29, 33 and 40; S/2000/40/Add.2, 10, 14, 15 and 29; S/2001/15/Add.4, 8, 16, 38, 42, 46 and 51; and S/2002/30/Add.6, 12, 15, 16, 19, 28, 31, 32, 41, 49 and 50).

30. The question concerning Haiti (*see* S/25070/Add.24 and Corr.1, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43 and 46; S/1994/20/Add.1, 11, 17, 25, 27, 30, 38, 40 and 47; S/1995/40/Add.4, 16, 30 and 45; S/1996/15/Add.8, 25, 47 and 48; S/1997/40/Add.30 and 47; S/1998/44/Add.12 and 47; S/1999/25/Add.47; S/2000/40/Add.10; S/2004/20/Add.8, 9, 17, 36 and 48; S/2005/15/Add.1, 21, 22, 24 and 41; and S/2006/10 and Add.5-7, 12, 19 and 32).

31. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (*see* S/25070/Add.24 and Corr.1; S/1995/40/Add.47; S/1996/15/Add.6, 21 and 47; S/1997/40/Add.14, 21, 47 and 48; S/1998/44/Add.29; S/1999/25/Add.7; and S/2001/15/Add.33 and 39).

32. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol (*see* S/25070/Add.29).

33. The situation in Croatia (*see* S/25070/Add.37; S/1995/40/Add.5, 16, 17, 19, 23, 30, 31, 35, 39, 46 and 50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 7, 20, 26, 28, 30, 32, 45 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 9, 11, 16, 18, 28, 37, 42 and 50; S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 26, 28 and 44; S/1999/25/Add.1 and 27; S/2000/40/Add.1 and 27; S/2001/15/Add.2 and 28; and S/2002/30/Add.2, 27, 40 and 49).

34. The situation in Burundi (*see* S/25070/Add.43 and 46; S/1994/20/Add.29, 33, 41 and 50; S/1995/40/Add.4, 9, 12 and 34; S/1996/15 and Add.4, 9, 16, 19, 29, 30 and 34; S/1997/40/Add.21; S/1999/25/Add.44; S/2000/40/Add.2 and 38; S/2001/15/Add.9, 11, 26, 38, 39 and 44-46; S/2002/30/Add.5, 37, 48 and 50; S/2003/40/Add.17, 38, 48 and 51; S/2004/20/Add.20, 33, 38 and 48; S/2005/15/Add.10, 20, 21, 23, 24, 34, 37, 47 and 50; and S/2006/10/Add.11, 25 and 42).

35. The situation in Afghanistan (*see* S/1994/20/Add.3, 11, 31 and 47; S/1996/15/Add.6, 14, 38, 41 and 42; S/1997/40/Add.15, 27 and 50; S/1998/44/Add.14, 28, 31, 34, 37 and 49; S/1999/25/Add.33, 40 and 41; S/2000/40/Add.13 and 50; S/2001/15/Add.23, 31, 46, 49 and 51; S/2002/30/Add.2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 25, 28, 37, 43, 47, 49 and 51; S/2003/40/Add.4, 8, 12, 18, 24, 41 and 42; S/2004/20/Add.2, 12, 14, 21, 28, 34, 37, 39, 41 and 45; S/2005/15/Add.1, 11, 24, 33, 36 and 46; and S/2006/10/Add.2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 29, 36 and 40).

36. The situation in Sierra Leone (*see* S/1995/40/Add.47; S/1996/15/Add.6, 11 and 48; S/1997/40/Add.21, 27, 31, 40 and 45; S/1998/44/Add.8, 11, 15, 20, 22, 28 and 50; S/1999/25 and Add.1, 9, 18, 22, 32, 41 and 48; S/2000/40/Add.5, 10, 17-19, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 43 and 50; S/2001/15/Add.4, 13, 26, 38 and 51; S/2002/30/Add.2, 12, 20, 27, 38 and 48; S/2003/40/Add.12, 28 and 37; S/2004/20/Add.13 and 37; S/2005/15/Add.20, 25, 34 and 50; and S/2006/10/Add.23 and 50).

37. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;

    International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

    (*see* S/1996/15/Add.8; S/1999/25/Add.31 and 44; S/2000/40/Add.21, 46 and 47; S/2001/15/Add.48; S/2002/30/Add.19, 43 and 50; S/2003/40/Add.31, 34, 35 and 40; S/2004/20/Add.12, 26, 31 and 47; S/2005/15/Add.23 and 49; and S/2006/10/Add.22 and 49).

38. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (*see* S/1996/15/Add.18; S/1998/44/Add.19, 34 and 46; S/2000/40/Add.24; S/2001/15/Add.3, 6 and 17; S/2002/30/Add.29; S/2003/40/Add.20; S/2004/20/Add.41; S/2005/15/Add.2, 10, 15, 22, 29 and 38; and S/2006/10/Add.8 and 14).

39. The situation in the Great Lakes region (*see* S/1996/15/Add.43-45; S/1997/40/Add.5, 7, 9, 13, 16 and 17; S/2001/15/Add.6 and 22; S/2003/40/Add.46; S/2004/20/Add.43; and S/2006/10/Add.3, 45 and 50).

40. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (*see* S/1997/40/Add.21; S/1998/44/Add.35 and 49; S/1999/25/Add.10, 13, 24, 30, 43, 47 and 49; S/2000/40/Add.3, 7, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 30, 33, 40, 47 and 49; S/2001/15/Add.5, 8, 18, 24, 30, 35, 36, 43, 45, 50 and 51; S/2002/30/Add.4, 8, 11, 20, 22, 23, 29, 31, 32, 36, 41, 42, 44 and 48; S/2003/40/Add.3, 6, 11, 19, 21, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 46; S/2004/20/Add.2, 10, 19, 23, 25, 30, 39 and 49; S/2005/15/Add.8, 12, 14, 15, 25, 27, 29, 35, 38, 39, 42 and 50; and S/2006/10/Add.3, 4, 14, 16, 25, 30, 37, 38, 44, 48 and 50).

41. The situation in the Central African Republic (*see* S/1997/40/Add.31 and 44; S/1998/44/Add.5, 11, 12, 28 and 41; S/1999/25/Add.6, 7 and 41; S/2000/40/Add.5; S/2001/15/Add.4, 29, 38 and 39; S/2002/30/Add.27, 41 and 49; S/2004/20/Add.43; S/2005/15/Add.28; and S/2006/10/Add.43 and 46).

42. The situation in Africa (*see* S/1997/40/Add.38; S/1998/44/Add.15, 16, 21, 37, 38, 46 and 48; S/1999/25/Add.37, 38 and 49; S/2000/40/Add.1 and 4; S/2002/30/Add.4, 20 and 28; S/2004/20/Add.38; S/2005/15/Add.50; and S/2006/10/Add.36 and 46).

43. Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/1998/44/Add.16; S/2002/30/Add.46; S/2003/40/Add.12, 31 and 50; S/2004/20/Add.18; and S/2005/15/Add.23 and 26).

44. The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia (*see* S/1998/44/Add.25; S/1999/25/Add.3, 5 and 7; S/2000/40/Add.18, 19, 30, 32, 36, 45 and 46; S/2001/15/Add.6, 11, 16, 20, 37 and 46; S/2002/30/Add.2, 9, 10, 19, 32 and 35; S/2003/40/Add.10, 28 and 36; S/2004/20/Add.10 and 37; S/2005/15/Add.10, 36, 39, 46, 48 and 49; and S/2006/10/Add.7, 10, 14, 19, 21 and 38).

45. Children and armed conflict (*see* S/1998/44/Add.26; S/1999/25/Add.33; S/2000/40/Add.29 and 31; S/2001/15/Add.47; S/2002/30/Add.18; S/2003/40/Add.2 and 4; S/2004/20/Add.3 and 16; S/2005/15/Add.7 and 29; and S/2006/10/Add.29 and 47).

46. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (*see* S/1998/44/Add.28, 33 and 39; S/1999/25/Add.19; S/2001/15/Add.13; S/2002/30/Add.32, 40 and 49; S/2003/40/Add.12, 17, 20 and 43; and S/2006/10/Add.23, 34 and 40).

47. The situation in Guinea-Bissau (*see* S/1998/44/Add.44 and 51; S/1999/25/Add.13; S/2000/40/Add.12 and 47; S/2002/30/Add.27; S/2003/40/Add.24, 39 and 46; S/2004/20/Add.24, 44 and 51; and S/2005/15/Add.12 and 32).

48. Protection of civilians in armed conflict (*see* S/1999/25/Add.5, 7 and 36; S/2000/40/Add.15; S/2001/15/Add.17 and 47; S/2002/30/Add.10, 49 and 50; S/2003/40/Add.24, 49 and 50; S/2004/20/Add.24 and 50; S/2005/15/Add.24 and 48; and S/2006/10/Add.16, 25, 48 and 50).

49. Small arms (*see* S/1999/25/Add.37; S/2001/15/Add.31 and 35; S/2002/Add.40 and 43; S/2004/20/Add.3; S/2005/15/Add.6; and S/2006/10/Add.11).

50. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) (*see* S/1999/25/Add.43 and 51; S/2000/40/Add.6, 9, 18, 22, 27, 33, 38, 45, 46 and 50; S/2001/15/Add.3, 7, 10, 11, 15, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 48; S/2002/30/Add.3, 6, 8, 12, 16, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35, 42, 44 and 50; S/2003/40/Add.5, 16, 23, 26, 33, 36, 43, 49 and 50; S/2004/20/Add.5, 11, 15, 17, 19, 31 and 48; S/2005/15/Add.7, 20 and 42; and S/2006/10/Add.6, 24, 27, 36, 37 and 49).

51. Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts (*see* S/1999/25/Add.47; S/2000/40/Add.28; and S/2001/15/Add.25 and 35).

52. Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones (*see* S/2000/40/Add.5; and S/2003/40/Add.34).

53. General issues relating to sanctions (*see* S/2000/40/Add.15; S/2001/15/Add.43; S/2003/40/Add.8; and S/2006/10/Add.31 and 50).

54. The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations (*see* S/2000/40/Add.28; S/2001/15/Add.3 and 26; S/2003/40/Add.46; and S/2005/15/Add.28).

55. Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa (*see* S/2000/40/Add.35; and S/2001/15/Add.10 and 12).

56. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question (*see* S/2000/40/Add.39, 44, 46, 47 and 50; S/2001/15/Add.11-13, 34 and 50; S/2002/30/Add.7, 8, 10, 12-15, 17, 23, 24, 28, 29, 37, 38, 45 and 50; S/2003/40/Add.2, 6, 11, 15, 20, 23, 28, 33, 37, 41, 42, 46 and 49; S/2004/20/Add.2, 7, 11, 12, 16, 20, 25, 28, 32, 37, 40, 42, 46 and 50; S/2005/15/Add.1, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 19, 23, 28, 33, 37, 41, 47 and 50; and S/2006/10/Add.4, 8, 12, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25, 27, 28, 33, 37, 41, 44 and 46).

57. Women and peace and security (*see* S/2000/40/Add.42 and 43; S/2001/15/Add.44; S/2002/30/Add.29 and 43; S/2003/40/Add.43; S/2004/20/Add.43; S/2005/15/Add.42; and S/2006/10/Add.42).

58. Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice (*see* S/2000/40/Add.43; S/2001/15/Add.44; S/2002/30/Add.43; and S/2006/10/Add.42).[2]

[2] As from the 5557th (private) meeting, held on 27 October 2006, the wording of the item "Briefing by Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice" was revised to read "Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice".

59. Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries (*see* S/2001/15/Add.3, 5 and 24).

60. Briefing by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (*see* S/2001/15/Add.5; S/2004/20/Add.18; S/2005/15/Add.8; and S/2006/10/Add.2).

61. Peacebuilding: towards a comprehensive approach (*see* S/2001/15/Add.6 and 8).

62. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its border with Liberia and Sierra Leone;

The situation in Liberia;

The situation in Sierra Leone

(*see* S/2001/15/Add.7).

63. Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/2001/15/Add.10 and 12).

64. The situation along the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (*see* S/2001/15/Add.10).

65. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone;

The situation in Sierra Leone

(*see* S/2001/15/Add.20).

66. Wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the month of June 2001 (*see* S/2001/15/Add.26).

67. Wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the current month (*see* S/2001/15/Add.35, 48 and 51; S/2002/30/Add.4, 8, 21, 25 and 50; S/2003/40/Add.17, 21 and 34; and S/2005/15/Add.12).

68. Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998 (*see* S/2001/15/Add.37).

69. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2001/15/Add.37; S/2002/30/Add.10 and 32; S/2003/40/Add.10 and 36; S/2004/20/Add.10 and 36; S/2005/15/Add.9, 35 and 41; and S/2006/10/Add.10, 18 and 38).

70. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (*see* S/2001/15/Add.37, 39 and 46; S/2002/30/Add.2, 15, 25, 39-42, 49 and 50; S/2003/40/Add.2, 6, 7, 13, 18, 29, 30, 33, 41 and 46; S/2004/20/Add.2, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 19, 21, 29, 35, 37, 40, 42 and 50; S/2005/15/Add.2, 26, 29, 30, 39, 43, 44 and 50; and S/2006/10/Add.16, 21, 25, 27 and 50).

71. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2001/15/Add.37;

S/2002/30/Add.11 and 37; S/2003/40/Add.11 and 37; S/2004/20/Add.12 and 37; and S/2005/15/Add.50).

72. Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Nebojša Čović, Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (*see* S/2001/15/Add.38).

73. Security Council resolution 1054 (1996) of 26 April 1996 (*see* S/2001/15/Add.39).

74. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2001/15/Add.40; S/2002/30/Add.39; and S/2003/40/Add.13 and 26).

75. Nobel Peace Prize (*see* S/2001/15/Add.41).

76. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2001/15/Add.42 and 43; S/2002/30/Add.9, 23 and 37; S/2003/40/Add.22; S/2004/20/Add.29 and 34; S/2005/15/Add.11 and 38; and S/2006/10/Add.38).

77. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2001/15/Add.43; S/2002/30/Add.3 and 18; S/2003/40/Add.19; S/2004/20/Add.18 and 45; and S/2005/15/Add.19).

78. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2001/15/Add.47; S/2002/30/Add.20 and 50; S/2003/40/Add.25 and 49; S/2004/20/Add.25 and 49; S/2005/15/Add.23 and 49; and S/2006/10/Add.22 and 49).

79. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2001/15/Add.47; S/2002/30/Add.8, 16 and 29; S/2003/40/Add.3, 21 and 42; S/2004/20/Add.3, 17 and 43; S/2005/15/Add.15 and 42; and S/2006/10/Add.16 and 42).

80. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2001/15/Add.49; S/2002/30/Add.22 and 46; S/2003/40/Add.22 and 46; S/2004/20/Add.23 and 40; S/2005/15/Add.22 and 48; and S/2006/10/Add.21 and 48).

81. Letter dated 30 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/2001/15/Add.51).

82. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2002/30/Add.1, 27 and 40).

83. Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations (*see* S/2002/30/Add.2).

84. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2002/30/Add.3 and 28; S/2003/40/Add.3 and 29; S/2004/20/Add.3 and 29; S/2005/15/Add.3 and 29; and S/2006/10/Add.3 and 29).

85. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2002/30/Add.3 and 29; S/2003/40/Add.2 and 29; S/2004/20/Add.3 and 30; S/2005/15/Add.3 and 29; and S/2006/10/Add.3, 12 and 39).

86. Briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (*see* S/2002/30/Add.5; S/2004/20/Add.20; and S/2006/10/Add.3).

87. Food aid in the context of conflict settlement: Afghanistan and other crisis areas (*see* S/2002/30/Add.13).

88. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, section A (*see* S/2002/30/Add.23).

89. United Nations peacekeeping (*see* S/2002/30/Add.27; and S/2003/40/Add.23).

90. High-level meeting of the Security Council on the anniversary of 11 September 2001: acts of international terrorism (*see* S/2002/30/Add.36).

91. Strengthening cooperation between the United Nations system and the Central African region in the maintenance of peace and security (*see* S/2002/30/Add.42 and 43).

92. Africa's food crisis as a threat to peace and security (*see* S/2002/30/Add.48; S/2003/40/Add.14; and S/2005/15/Add.25).

93. Letter dated 29 November 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/2002/30/Add.49).

94. Briefings by the Chairmen of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, and the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations (*see* S/2002/30/Add.50).

95. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire (*see* S/2002/30/Add.50; S/2003/40/Add.5, 17, 19, 29, 31, 45, 47 and 48; S/2004/20/Add.5, 8, 17, 21, 31, 44, 46 and 50; S/2005/15/Add.4, 12, 13, 16, 17, 21, 24, 26, 34, 40, 41 and 47-49;

and S/2006/10/Add.2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 16, 20, 21, 28, 31, 36, 42, 43, 49 and 50).

96. High-level meeting of the Security Council: combating terrorism (*see* S/2003/40/Add.3).

97. Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (*see* S/2003/40/Add.4).

98. Proliferation of small arms and light weapons and mercenary activities: threats to peace and security in West Africa (*see* S/2003/40/Add.11).

99. The Security Council and regional organizations: facing the new challenges to international peace and security (*see* S/2003/40/Add.14).

100. The role of the Security Council in the pacific settlement of disputes (*see* S/2003/40/Add.19).

101. Response to the humanitarian situation in Iraq (see S/2003/40/Add.20).

102. Security Council mission (*see* S/2003/40/Add.24, 27, 29 and 45; S/2004/20/Add.3, 7, 26, 28, 48 and 49; S/2005/15/Add.15, 18, 45 and 48; and S/2006/10/Add.23, 25, 26, 46 and 48).

103. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Liberia pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2003/40/Add.37; S/2004/20/Add.37; S/2005/15/Add.36; and S/2006/10/Add.11 and 38).

104. Justice and the rule of law: the United Nations role (*see* S/2003/40/Add.38 and 39; and S/2004/20/Add.40).

105. Letter dated 5 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 5 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(*see* S/2003/40/Add.40).

106. Letter dated 2 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/2003/40/Add.40).

107. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2003/40/Add.44; S/2005/15/Add.11; and S/2006/10/Add.2 and 49).

108. The importance of mine action for peacekeeping operations (*see* S/2003/40/Add.45 and 46).

109. Central African region (*see* S/2003/40/Add.47).

110. Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council (*see* S/2003/40/Add.51; S/2004/20/Add.51; S/2005/15/Add.16, 28, 42 and 50; and S/2006/10/Add.7, 38 and 50).

111. Post-conflict national reconciliation: role of the United Nations (*see* S/2004/20/Add.4).

112. Cross-border issues in West Africa (*see* S/2004/20/Add.12; and S/2005/15/Add.7).

113. The role of business in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding (*see* S/2004/20/Add.15).

114. Decision of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to abandon its weapons of mass destruction programmes (*see* S/2004/20/Add.16).

115. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (*see* S/2004/20/Add.16, 17 and 49; and S/2006/10/Add.16).

116. United Nations peacekeeping operations (*see* S/2004/20/Add.20; S/2005/15/Add.21; and S/2006/10/Add.7).

117. Letter dated 25 May 2004 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (*see* S/2004/20/Add.21).

118. Complex crises and United Nations response (*see* S/2004/20/Add.21).

119. Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan (*see* S/2004/20/Add.23, 30, 35, 37, 39, 40, 44, 46 and 49; S/2005/15/Add.1, 4-6, 9-12, 18, 25, 28, 30, 37, 40, 49 and 50; and S/2006/10/Add.1, 4, 11, 12, 14-16, 18, 19, 23, 34, 36-39, 49 and 50).

120. Role of civil society in post-conflict peacebuilding (*see* S/2004/20/Add.25).

121. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in stabilization processes (*see* S/2004/20/Add.29).

122. Civilian aspects of conflict management and peacebuilding (*see* S/2004/20/Add.38).

123. Security Council meetings in Nairobi (18-19 November 2004) (*see* S/2004/20/Add.43).

124. Institutional relationship with the African Union (*see* S/2004/20/Add.46).

125. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2004/20/Add.47; S/2005/15/Add.20; and S/2006/10/Add.5 and 31).

126. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Operation in Burundi pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2004/20/Add.47; S/2005/15/Add.20 and 47; and S/2006/10/Add.25 and 50).

127. Post-conflict peacebuilding (*see* S/2005/15/Add.20 and 50).

128. The situation concerning Iraq (*see* S/2005/15/Add.21, 23, 24, 31, 35, 37, 44 and 49; and S/2006/10/Add.6, 10, 20, 23, 31, 36, 47 and 49).

129. The maintenance of international peace and security: the role of the Security Council in humanitarian crises — challenges, lessons learned and the way ahead (*see* S/2005/15/Add.27).

130. Letters dated 26 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council[3] (*see* S/2005/15/Add.29).

131. Threats to international peace and security (*see* S/2005/15/Add.36).

132. The role of civil society in conflict prevention and the pacific settlement of disputes (*see* S/2005/15/Add.37).

133. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (*see* S/2005/15/Add.37; and S/2006/10/Add.11 and 37).

134. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security (*see* S/2005/15/Add.41; and S/2006/10/Add.37).

135. Non-proliferation (*see* S/2006/10/Add.12, 30 and 50).

136. Briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of Uganda (*see* S/2006/10/Add.15).

137. The situation in Chad and the Sudan (*see* S/2006/10/Add.16, 19 and 49).

138. Briefing by the Chairman of the African Union (*see* S/2006/10/Add.21).

139. Strengthening international law: rule of law and maintenance of international peace and security (*see* S/2006/10/Add.24).

140. Letter dated 4 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council[4] (*see* S/2006/10/Add.27 and 39).

141. Peace consolidation in West Africa (*see* S/2006/10/Add.31).

142. The situation in Myanmar (*see* S/2006/10/Add.36 and 38).

143. Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea (*see* S/2006/10/Add.40).

144. Letter dated 22 November 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council[5] (*see* S/2006/10/Add.47).

[3] S/2005/485 and S/2005/489.
[4] S/2006/481.
[5] S/2006/920.

United Nations S/2007/11

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 January 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 8 January 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which was established on 1 June 2004 in accordance with Security Council resolution 1542 (2004).

Following the usual consultations, it is my intention to appoint Major General Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz (Brazil) to the post of Force Commander of MINUSTAH.

I would be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ban** Ki-moon

07-20584 (E) 100107

United Nations S/2007/12

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 January 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 10 January 2007 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 January 2007 (S/2007/11) concerning your intention to appoint Major General Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz (Brazil) as Force Commander of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Vitaly I. **Churkin**
President of the Security Council

07-20590 (E) 100107

United Nations A/61/695–S/2007/11

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
11 January 2007

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 16
The situation in Afghanistan

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 10 January 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 9 January 2007 from Rangin Dadfar Spanta, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (see annex).

I should be grateful if you circulated the enclosed letter as a document of the General Assembly, under item 16 of the agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zahir **Tanin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-20692 (E) 110107

Annex to the letter dated 10 January 2007 from the Permaaent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to draw your attention to the recent announcement of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan concerning its decision to fence and mine parts of its side of the Durand Line.

I take this opportunity to express the grave concern of the people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan concerning the aforementioned issue, and to communicate the following:

(a) While expressing gratitude to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for its cooperation in combating international terrorism, the Government of Afghanistan is of the firm conviction that in order to effectively combat this scourge, it is ever more important to address the sources that finance, train, arm and recruit terrorists and their ideological centres. To meet this objective, it is imperative that States Members, in particular countries of the region, fulfil their international obligations and implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001);

(b) Given the manner in which terrorist activities are carried out in Afghanistan, it is evident that the mining and fencing of the border region will not prevent the infiltration of terrorists into Afghanistan's territory, and their subsequent subversive activities;

(c) As one of the countries that has suffered immensely from the planting of landmines during two decades of armed conflict, and despite the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and its international partners to eliminate this danger, millions of mines and unexploded ordnance remain scattered throughout the country;

(d) Taking into consideration the structure of tribes and family ties among the people residing along the Durand Line, fencing and planting mines will not only separate thousands of families, but will also have unpredictable negative humanitarian implications.

In view of the above, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan strongly opposes the decision of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to fence and mine its side of the Durand Line, as it will not contribute to the fight against terrorism.

As a State party to the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention), the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan calls upon all States to accede to the Convention, and bring about a halt to the production, stockpiling and use of landmines, which cause enormous casualties among innocent civilians.

(*Signed*) Rangin Dadfar **Spanta**
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

United Nations S/2007/14

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 January 2007

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling resolutions 1325 (2000) on Women and Peace and Security, 1612 (2005) on Children and Armed Conflict, and 1265 (1999) and 1296 (2000) on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, and the statement of its President of 28 November 2006 (S/PRST/2006/48),

Recalling action by the General Assembly to establish the "good offices" mission of the Secretary-General, and in this regard expressing strong support for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his representatives,

Welcoming the visits of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs to Myanmar in May and November 2006 at the invitation of the Government of Myanmar, and expressing its full support for the requests the Under-Secretary-General made to the Government of Myanmar for release of political prisoners, a more inclusive, transparent and meaningful political process, free and unhindered humanitarian access, the cessation of hostilities in Karen State, and an agreement with the International Labour Organization to address forced labour complaints,

Welcoming the efforts of United Nations agencies engaged in Myanmar, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Organization for Migration, UNAIDS, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF, the United Nations Office of Drug Control, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization,

Welcoming efforts by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to expedite a peaceful transition to democratic rule, and noting the call for early release of political detainees in Myanmar contained in the Joint Communiqué of the 39th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting of 25 July 2006 and reiterated at the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM VI) in Helsinki in September 2006,

Expressing deep concern at the slow pace of tangible progress in the process towards national reconciliation in Myanmar and at the continuing detention of political prisoners, including the prolonged house arrest of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and emphasizing that an inclusive National Convention offers an opportunity for effective dialogue,

07-20848 (E) 120107

Deploring the continued attacks by members of the Myanmar military in ethnic minority regions on civilians, including women and children, and in particular the attacks on civilians in Karen State that have led to increased numbers of internally displaced people and refugee flows,

Recalling A/RES/61/232 (2006) of the General Assembly, and in this regard expressing deep concern at large-scale human rights violations in Myanmar, as cited in the report of the Special Rapporteur of 21 September 2006, including violence against unarmed civilians by the Myanmar military, unlawful killings, torture, rape, forced labour, the militarization of refugee camps, and the recruitment of child soldiers,

Expressing deep concern that the restrictions by the Government of Myanmar on humanitarian actors contribute to increased hardship for the civilian population, particularly those who are most vulnerable and live in remote and conflict-ridden areas,

Expressing deep concern also at the transnational risks posed by the situation in Myanmar, in particular, HIV/AIDS, Avian Flu, and trafficking in narcotics and people,

Welcoming the establishment of the Three Diseases Fund to tackle the problems of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria,

Welcoming also the progress made by the Government of Myanmar in reducing opium production, and encouraging Government efforts to reduce the production and cross-border shipments of all illicit narcotics, including heroin and methamphetamines,

Underlining the need for tangible progress in the overall situation in Myanmar in order to minimize the risks to peace and security in the region,

1. *Expresses* strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his representatives to implement his "good offices" mission, and welcomes the continuing efforts of all relevant United Nations agencies in this regard;

2. *Urges* the Government of Myanmar to respond in a concrete, complete and timely manner to the efforts of the Secretary-General to enable him to fully implement his "good offices" mission;

3. *Calls on* the Government of Myanmar to cease military attacks against civilians in ethnic minority regions and in particular to put an end to the associated human rights and humanitarian law violations against persons belonging to ethnic nationalities, including widespread rape and other forms of sexual violence carried out by members of the armed forces;

4. *Also calls upon* the Government of Myanmar to permit international humanitarian organizations to operate without restrictions to address the humanitarian needs of the people of Myanmar;

5. *Further calls on* the Government of Myanmar to cooperate fully with the International Labour Organization and its representatives in the eradication of forced labour;

6. *Calls on* the Government of Myanmar to begin without delay a substantive political dialogue, which would lead to a genuine democratic transition,

to include all political stakeholders, including representatives of ethnic nationality groups and political leaders;

7. *Also calls on* the Government of Myanmar to take concrete steps to allow full freedom of expression, association, and movement by unconditionally releasing Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and all political prisoners, lifting all constraints on all political leaders and citizens, and allowing the National League for Democracy (NLD) and other political parties to operate freely;

8. *Requests* that the Secretary-General report to the Council within six months from date of adoption of this resolution on the situation in Myanmar.